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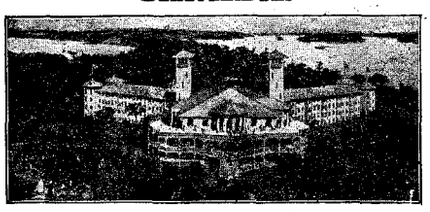

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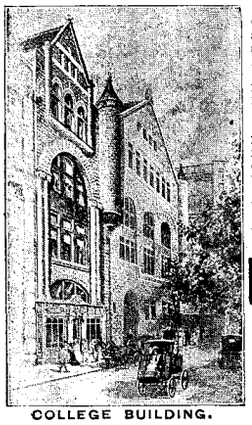

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL WOOD AND GENERAL GOMEZ.

THE story that General Wood paid $25,000 to General Gomez to keep quiet at a time when the latter and his followers meditated an uprising against the American forces in Cuba, is believed, disbelieved, denounced, and defended by various newspapers in the United States. General Gomez appears to one paper as a rugged and incorruptible old hero, to another as a bushwhacker with an eye to the main chance; and General Wood, in like manner, is pictured as the savior of Cuba, or as a fit companion of the postal thieves. The story was given to the New Orleans *States* by Charles M. Dobson, formerly staff correspondent of the Associated Press in Havana, and from New Orleans it was telegraphed all over the country. General Wood is reported as denying the charge, and saying that it is "all a canard" and "a fake," and General Gomez, who evidently misunderstood the allegations, has denied that he received money from General Wood for paying President Palma's campaign expenses. Secretary Root is reported as admitting the payments and defending them as perfectly justifiable.

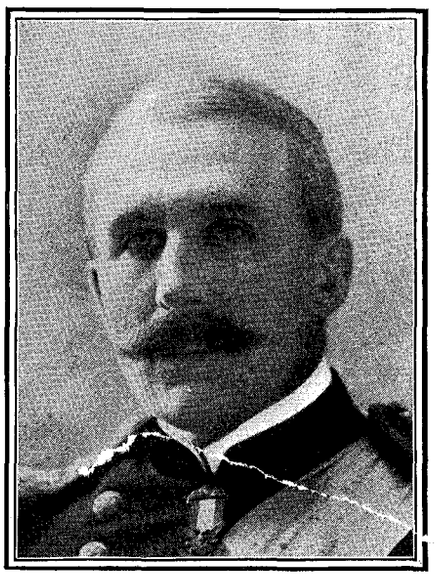
The Pittsburg *Dispatch* believes the charges, and remarks that such statesmanship "is of questionable wisdom"; while the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* asks: "If the term 'bribery' is not to be applied to such a transaction, what term shall be used?" Says the Chicago *Chronicle*:

"General Wood and President Palma may deny with much heat and indignation the story that the venerable Maximo Gomez was paid $25,000 to keep him from stirring things up a year or so ago, but it is to be noticed that the venerable Maximo is saying nothing. That grand old liberator never did pretend that he was in the revolution business either as a hygienic occupation or as a means of recreation.

"Why, moreover, is there such a hue and cry over this $25,000 matter when it is admitted that Maximo did receive certain other sums from the Cuban treasury nominally as compensation for his military services, but really to keep him from taking to the woods once more with his army of liberators, who ate up in twenty-four hours all the cornmeal and bacon that General Shafter left out of doors at Guantanamo?"

Wood and Neely are compared by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which regards the military governor as an expert in the game of "graft." It observes:

"It is not easy for the average American to understand why the provisional governor of Cuba should have been allowed $5,000 for 'entertainment' in addition to a salary of $15,000. There isn't a State in the Union that allows its governor so much as 10 cents for such purposes. The United States make no such allowance for any of its public servants.



GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

A photograph taken at the time of the evacuation of Cuba.

"Cuba is a state with a population of about a million and a half, one-third of which is black. Yet the temporary governor of this insignificant island receives an allowance equal to the combined salaries of the governors of Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Oregon. General Wood's 'drink bill' alone equaled the combined salaries of the governors of Vermont, Oregon, and New Hampshire. There are no less than thirty-three governors in the United States whose salary is not as large as the sum allowed General Wood for the drinks and the cigars. It can not be said that General Wood's services as governor of Cuba were of such an exceptional order that he was justly entitled to such extraordinary compensation. The real work of rehabilitation in Cuba had been done by Brooke and Ludlow. Under Wood, we believe, the medical department of the army made the 'important discovery' that yellow fever and malaria are propagated by mosquitoes. Inasmuch as the propagation of malaria in this way had already been discovered in Italy, and a small Virginia city had for two or three years been treating the mosquito pests with coal oil, the 'important discovery' under Wood seems to have been rather a second-hand affair.

"In addition to the allowance of $20,000 per annum, General Wood seems to have had an elastic corruption fund at his disposal. We know that $9,000 was at his direction taken from the Cuban treasury and handed over to the agent of the sugar trust to influence congressional legislation in the interests of the trust. It is also rumored that he paid large sums to Gomez and other patriots in order to pacify them. In short, he seems to have had carte blanche to buy up blackmailers and contribute money to affect American legislation. We may sum up the entire episode with the remark that General Wood was paid $20,000 a year for being the personal friend of President Roosevelt."

Turning now to the other side of the picture, we are met with the assertion that this payment, made at the rate of about $5,000 a year, was regarded merely as a liberal pension for the old pa-

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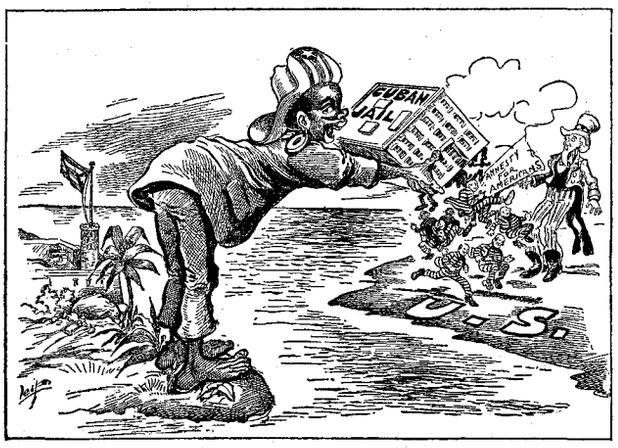
triot; and it is said in a statement given out by a high official of the War Department that "it is believed that but for this assumption of the costs of Gomez's living expenses, the conditions in Cuba might have paralleled those in the Philippines, and the United States Government, after fighting Spain to secure freedom for the Cubans, might have been obliged to turn on them the force of her armies." If this was the case, says the Baltimore *Sun*, it was "a good bargain," for "a war with the Cubans would have been a calamity in more ways than one." The Hartford *Times*, an anti-expansionist critic of the Administration, calls the expenditure "wise and justifiable," and the Detroit *News* believes that "peace at the price paid the old insurgent leader was perhaps the cheapest purchase ever made by the United States." It "would have been cheap at a thousand times the price," thinks the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

But the idea of bribery is scouted by the Pittsburg *Times*, which recalls the fact that General Gomez has just declined a pension which the Cuban congress wanted to give him, and that he previously declined to be a candidate for the Presidency, which would have brought him a salary of $25,000 a year. The Boston *Journal* recalls that "Congress appropriated $3,000,000 for the express purpose of relieving the destitution of these homeless, ragged, and starving men, who had given all for the cause of *Cuba Libre*," and adds:

"It is an insult to General Gomez even more than to the United States to assert that this money was paid to him to 'buy' the support of his influence. General Gomez did not need to be purchased. He has been a firm, consistent friend of the Americans. Our officers have always had the pleasantest relations with him. Some of his subordinates who knew less of us and less of the world may have distrusted our purposes, but Gomez, never. The rank and file of the Cuban army would not have welcomed their own share of the tactful American gift if their beloved old leader had not participated in its benefits. The allowance which was made to him was moderate, proper, indispensable. The United States would have been blind and boorish had it not offered it. General Gomez was absolutely justified in accepting.

"As a matter of fact the payment to him has been for two years a public record of the War Department, available for Congressmen, anti-imperialists, and all others who run to read. It is being brought out now and exploited as a part of the general anti-Administration policy—as one more expedient of unprincipled politicians who, in desperate lack of all else, are now throwing mud at the flag of the nation."



GRATITUDE!

—*The Detroit News.*

As for General Wood's salary, the Louisville *Post* considers it "an extremely small allowance," and says that "the only wonder is that General Wood managed to support his office as well as he did and not come home a bankrupt."

PRESIDENT PATTON of Princeton says our national conscience is in great danger just now. Will our traducers kindly note this significant admission? The nation still has a conscience! Cuban papers please copy.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

IRRIGATION BILL A LAW.

THE irrigation bill, now a law, receives the unanimous support of the press of the Western States, especially of those to be benefited by the measure; but several of the Eastern and Middle State papers consider it an extravagant piece of legislation. For instance, the Philadelphia *Ledger* calls it "the entering wedge of a scheme of extravagance for the diversion of pub-

THE RIGHT KIND OF "WATER CURE."

—*The Boston Herald.*

lic funds for the benefit of railroad corporations and private persons," while the Chicago *Post* goes further and remarks that it is "a sort of perpetual-motion appropriation that would make that perennial grant for a fence around West Point look like a pile of second-hand truck in a pawnshop." The New York *Sun* remarks that "the almost certain result will be that money will fail to come in fast enough over the Land Office counters to meet the demands of the irrigationists; and as soon as the vast scheme of local improvement at the general cost is well under way, we shall have an annual irrigation bill which will make the river and harbor bill or the public buildings omnibus bill of past experience seem insignificant." The Providence *Journal* says:

"Each of the States and Territories named in the law will be urging its claim to early attention; and, if we may draw inferences from the comparative ease with which the measure has now been carried through Congress, there is every reason to believe that with no very difficult use of the log-rolling process new drafts will be made upon the Treasury at every session of Congress. This is not saying that the irrigation of the country's arid lands ought not to be undertaken at federal expense or that the law which has been passed provides an improper way of doing the work. What is intended here is simply to call attention to the very important fact that a wedge has been entered which may go far under the hammering of successive congresses. Not only is it entirely unknown what the ultimate cost of the irrigation work will be; but, once that is provided for by the federal Government, we must presently look for demands for the improvement of turnpikes, the drainage of swamps and other schemes of similar nature. In plain words, we are now to enter upon a new form of national expenditure which may lead no one can know whither. It may have been necessary, but it is a bit startling."

Turning to the other side of the argument we find the Salt Lake *Tribune*, published in the region to be benefited, saying that the measure "is a very modest beginning, by no means adequate to the necessities of the case. Hereafter we hope to see appropriations put in the river and harbor bill for the reclamation of the public arid lands, on a scale commensurate with the very great importance and magnitude of the work to be done."

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The Salt Lake *Deseret Evening News*, the Denver *Republican*, and the Denver *Times* all comment very favorably upon the measure, *The Republican* stating that the worst thing to be feared from national construction of irrigation works "is that sooner or later Congress may enact laws that will conflict with those of the States and that thus State irrigation systems may be thrown into confusion." It also thanks the Eastern members "who supported the measure from unselfish motives."

The bill provides that the money derived from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, less the amount paid to local land officers and five per cent. due the State under existing laws for educational purposes, is to be put into a "reclamation fund," for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works in the States and Territories named. Provision is made for the payment out of the Treasury of any deficiencies in the allowances to agricultural colleges owing to this disposition of public lands. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to examine, survey, and construct the irrigation works and to report the cost thereof to Congress at each session. Of something like 600,000,000 acres of vacant land, 60,000,000 acres may be irrigated and saved for agricultural purposes, and to keep the lands from syndicates and speculators, no individual can acquire water rights to more than 160 acres.

DEFEAT OF THE PROPOSED CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION.

THEORETICALLY the cities and the small towns in Connecticut are arrayed against each other in a battle for representation in the lower house of the state legislature. The great fight was to have been waged on Monday of last week over the adoption of a new constitution. Instead of a fight, however, it turned out to be a very tame burial; only about fifteen per cent. of the voters, in cities and small towns alike, took part in the election, and the constitution that a state convention had been four and a half months in framing was speedily laid at rest. The little towns did not like it because it conceded something to the big towns; and the big towns would not have it because it did not concede enough. The existing system has the beauty of simplicity, and some of the Connecticut papers think the people of the State are satisfied with it. Under it about half the towns have one representative each in the lower house, and the rest have two each. The New Haven *Palladium* thinks the vote shows that "the people are satisfied with things as they are," and the New Haven *Journal and Courier* remarks: "It is difficult to tell what the performance means, if it means anything, but it doesn't seem to mean that there is any very widespread or strenuous demand in Connecticut for constitutional reform." The New York *Sun* observes: "The meagerness of the vote cast, only some fifteen per cent. of the registered vote of the State, must dump into doleful dumps those philosophers who hold that the referendum is humanity's greatest boon and brightest hope."

This defeat, in the opinion of a number of Connecticut papers, however, is not a defeat for either side, but a defeat for a compromise proposition, and a warning, therefore, that there is to be no compromise in the future. The conservative New York *Evening Post* urges the Connecticut city party to radical action. It declares:

"Experience has shown the futility of working for reform in Connecticut through legislative sanction. Even could the legislature be dragooned or stampeded into action looking toward another constitutional convention, it would again make the body representative of the towns and not of the people, and would again hedge it about with limitations, only morally binding perhaps, but effectual barriers in a body so organized. It is idle to ask the legislature to reform itself, but a way to reform may be found that does not pass through legislative doors. In the existing constitution there is no provision regarding the calling of a convention, and there is no good reason, therefore, why the people, acting through a governor chosen on the reform issue, may not themselves call a convention. It would be radical, but not revolutionary, and it appears to be the only Connecticut road to democracy. There could be no better time than this year for such a campaign, for such a sharp defining of the issue. Never have the voters of Connecticut been so thoroughly informed on the question. A conceded majority of them desire representative reform, and if, through a continuance of the campaign of agitation, they can be brought to act together in the matter, the existing oligarchy may be overturned within a year."

VIOLENCE IN THE COAL STRIKE.

WHILE strike riots have been rife in Chicago, Paterson, and Pawtucket, it is considered a remarkable fact that the great coal strike, involving nearly 150,000 men, has been maintained with so little disorder. The officers of the miners' union have made every effort to keep the men quiet, and the newspapers that sympathize most heartily with the men, like the New York *American and Journal* and the Philadelphia *North American*, have been most earnest in counseling the miners to avoid violence. No outbreak serious enough to call out a sheriff's posse has occurred so far. The New York *Sun*, whose sympathy is with the mine owners, says, however:

"Every anthracite mine is an armed camp. Men working in them are hounded with insult, hanged in effigy, threatened with death, shot at from ambush, and made to feel that not only their own footsteps, but the hearthstones of their homes are dogged with dynamite.

"Soft and apologetic words about peace and order can not veil the terrorism that confronts those who wish to work in the anthracite mines; and plainly these would-be workers are thousands.

"The mine owners are strained to their utmost to provide simple defense of their property from destruction. What their task would be to provide protection to miners getting out coal can be imagined.

"If the authorities of Pennsylvania will uphold the law and the people of Pennsylvania will stand up for fair play and equal rights, anthracite will be mined, and New York will be cleared of the smoke from soft coal."

The popular supposition that all is quiet along the Susquehanna is also disputed by the Scranton *Free Press*, published in the heart of the strike region, which says:

"The newspapers that are saying that the anthracite mine districts are in a state of peace and quietude misstate the facts, and it is not necessary for any of the officers of this organization that is now on strike to minimize the danger or to say that the conditions as appearing in the metropolitan dailies are exaggerations. Indeed half of the truth has not been stated, and if the officers of this organization wish to make the public believe that they are entitled to a fraction of the consideration they are claiming, they will put an end to lawlessness or call the strike off. It should never have been instituted. Its prolongation is an incitement to deeds of violence.

"What was the effort to hang Engineer Flannigan last Thursday? Who was responsible for it? Who should be punished for the attempt? Who should take the initiative in administering the punishment? The spirit of unrest is abroad, the law is disgraced and anarchy reigns. Do not be amazed at this statement. The facts will not warrant any other. Men, for exercising the commonest rights guaranteed to all who live in civilized communities, are terrorized and the lives of all belonging to them made miserable. For attending to their own affairs in their own way without molesting any one they are jeered at, stoned, hung, and burned in effigy. Is this according to the spirit of trade-unionism? *The Free Press* hopes that it is not. At this time, and for several very long months back Scranton has been in a very unsettled condition. Not only has freedom of ac-

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tion been denied, but freedom of speech has been punished severely, and if a man thought aloud he was liable to damage his business. Is this trade-unionism? *The Free Press* does not so understand."

The mine owners, in the opinion of the strike leaders, are anxious for a riot. "The operators would like nothing better than to get out the militia," said one of the union leaders last week, for then the strikers would have to fight the military of the State, and perhaps the nation, and would inevitably lose. The miners are particularly incensed at the "coal and iron police," and charge these police with inciting riots. *The United Mine Workers' Journal*, the organ of the strikers, says of them:

"The theory upon which these private armies are raised is in itself a menace to a free country, but when the character of the recruits in this army is scrutinized it is doubly alarming. Habitual criminals, men whose 'record' and photo are prominent in police bureaus constitute the bulk of the army. They do not figure in bank robberies, or in swindles where brains and cool courage are required, but in the general riff-raff of scoundrelism, wife-beating, petty robberies—parasites on the 'powers that prey.' Generally they are derelicts on the ocean of life—the flotsam and jetsam on the shores of humanity. They are invaluable to the 'ward leader,' where a caucus is to be packed or a primary is to be carried or a jury to be hung or a rival 'leader' to be assaulted and a voter to be personated. They are a covert threat to good government and furnish the applause when some petty ruffian makes a verbal assault on the candidate of decent men. Election day is the day of their apotheosis. Then they are a fit weapon for the hour and the power of darkness. That day they must be 'seen' and 'instructed,' and they swarm from their kennels like flies ready for any deed of shame or blood. . . . . .

"This cowardly combination of Sikes and Carey is let loose on a law-abiding village to work out his own sweet will. The quiet attitude of the strikers excites his wrath as it places his 'job' in jeopardy. . . . He shoots a child in the back in repelling an imaginary foe. He murders in cold blood inoffensive men walking peacefully along the highway. He places obstructions on the track, derailing a train. He does any and all species of crime. Taht is why he is there and what he is paid for! These Hessians are not used to maintain order—their business is to stir up disorder. They are not used to uphold law—they are there for the purpose of breeding lawlessness. They are a menace to liberty, a blot on the State, a portent for evil, a premium on disorder, and a stench in the nostrils of decency.

"President Mitchell is not opposed to the companies protecting their property. He, in common with other good citizens, stand for law and order. But he does protest, as every decent man will protest, against screening the slums of the cities for the vicious and depraved, and investing them with police powers."

MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.

A little coronation taking place outside of England. —*Harper's Weekly.*

PANAMA.

PELÉE and Panama are two names that are coupled frequently in the comments on the Senate's action favorable to the Panama canal route. "There is no doubt," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "that the explosion of Mont Pelée, and the belief of scientific gentlemen that Nicaragua is far more subject than Panama to volcanic action, had much to do with the Senate's action in directing the President to go ahead with the canal at Panama." The bill, as framed by Senator Spooner and passed by the Senate, authorizes the President to acquire the rights and improvements of the Panama route, if he can obtain them upon satisfactory terms, and to proceed with the building of a canal there. If he can not get terms that he thinks reasonable, he is to acquire the rights and improvements of the Nicaragua route and build the canal there. The Washington correspondents are wellnigh unanimous in the opinion that the House will concur in this action of the Senate, and they consider the victory for Panama assured. The Nicaragua advocates are taking their defeat gracefully. Senator Morgan, who led the fight for Nicaragua, says: "The great consideration is a canal. The question of route is secondary. The people demand a canal. I think they would have preferred the

EDWARD: "He didn't get my crown, anyway; I had it tied under my chin." —*The Detroit Journal.*

OUR CORONATION WEEK.

OUTSIDE OBSERVERS: "As usual, they're ahead of us." —*The Chicago News.*

SOME CROWNINGS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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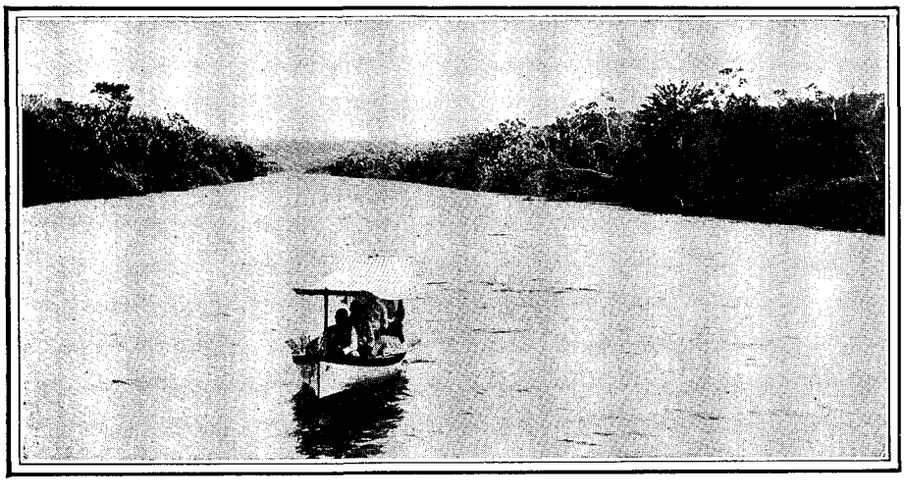
Nicaragua route, but I feel satisfied they will be glad to have the Panama." Most of the Nicaraguan papers concur in this view, but the Hartford *Courant* bids the friends of Nicaragua "brace up," as "there are other years and other congresses to come," and "the Panama route may lose favor as quickly as it has gained it."

Some of the Democratic papers charge that the Senate vote for



COMPLETED SECTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL, WEST OF COLON.

Panama is merely a ruse to prolong the route discussion and delay the whole enterprise. Thus the New York *American and Journal* says:

"The Senate, house of lords for the trusts, served its masters and betrayed the country when it voted against building the Nicaragua Canal and in favor of the Panama job.

"There were honest votes cast for the Spooner amendment, of course, but they were few. The prevailing purpose was to prevent the building of any canal by playing Panama against Nicaragua.

"Once more the supreme use of the Senate to the trusts—to the organized predatory wealth of the country—has been demonstrated. It is the chamber of obstruction, the citadel of special interests."

So, too, thinks the Richmond *Dispatch*, which says:

"The action of the Senate is a distinct triumph for the time, at least, for the great transcontinental railway companies, whose interests are now identified with the larger transatlantic transportation lines, and are seeking, according to all accounts, to control also the transpacific carrying trade.

"It means that there is to be no definite settlement of the isthmian canal question by this Congress. For the House passed the Hepburn bill, which favors the Nicaragua route, with only two dissenting votes. In so doing the lower branch respected the wishes of the vast majority of the American people, and it is hardly to be doubted that it will stand firm, as it should.

"The result ought to be to throw the question into the next congressional campaign, and in that event, it would seem, it will be in the power of the Democrats to turn the situation to their advantage.

"As we see it and as we have heretofore indicated, the 'advocates' of the Panama route represent a gigantic combination to defeat the building of any canal at all. Indeed, Senator Teller is quoted as having stated that he would vote for the Spooner amendment with that end in view."

But now is the time of jubilee for the Panama papers. The Baltimore *American* recalls that "for fourteen years and more *The American* made the fight single-handed," and "not a newspaper in the United States came to our aid." The New York *Evening Post*, however, says that it (*The Evening Post*) was "the first and for a long time the only American newspaper of any consequence to maintain that the Panama route was the better." It says of the result:

"We consider it one of the most gratfying triumphs of reason over prejudice that this country has ever seen. The Nicaragua route was not so much a project as a mania, a cult. We see in the case of Senator Morgan how it became bound up with the deepest religious beliefs. In his eyes, to-day, the American people stand convicted of national apostasy, in having abandoned the true Nicaraguan faith. Yet his enthusiasm was only a little more extravagant than that which afflicted nine-tenths of our population but a little while ago. Nicaragua seemed impregnably intrenched. Both political parties were for it; the press was almost a unit in advocating it; a formidable array of engineers and military men stood for it, and it was backed by powerful financial interests. Yet the whole frowning fortress has now been battered down by simple common sense. Expert opinion was first won over. The international technical commission made a report in favor of Panama in 1898 which had a great effect on all engineers. Then followed our own commission, whose researches on the spot first resulted in the conversion of some of its members—Admiral Walker notably—and slowly and in the end led to the great revulsion of sentiment which had its crowning demonstration in the vote of the Senate yesterday. It is a fine and inspiring example of what the persuasive power of truth can do with a democracy. We Americans have not, perhaps, that swift lucidity of which the French boast, but we have, at any rate, as the final choice of the Panama route proves, a practical love of the truth and a business capacity—a 'horse sense,' let us say—which work well in the long run. The success won by steady hammering in this affair of the isthmian canal should be an encouragement to every reformer with a good

SENATOR SPOONER.

cause and sound arguments. They will come to their own with the American democracy, granted time and patience."

The St. Paul *Dispatch* does not think we need an isthmian canal, and the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The fact is, there are grave doubts whether a canal would be worth the money which it would cost. There is also ground, so the scientists say, for the belief that a canal built in a region of

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earthquakes and volcanoes would be an unsafe enterprise. The warning of the scientists has had far more weight than the suspicion that the influence of the transcontinental railroads has been enlisted against the canal. If there is further delay in building an interoceanic canal, there will be no cause for public regret. An undertaking of such magnitude ought not to be hurried along in a careless way. The country can afford to wait."

COMPETITION GAINING ON THE TRUSTS.

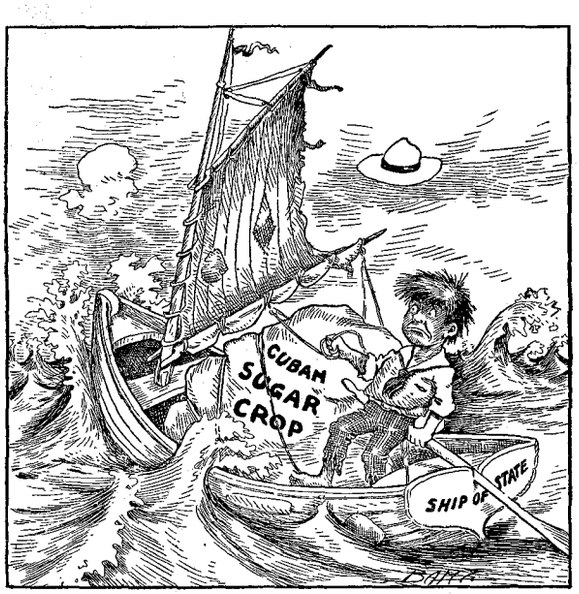
SO weighty an authority in the business world as the New York *Journal of Commerce* expresses the belief that the folly of the trusts "in imagining that they can hold the enterprise of this greatest of all nations in unjust restraint" is approaching its day of reckoning, and it believes that "the inevitable is in sight to men of sound vision." This statement will come as a surprise to those who have been thinking that the trusts will soon control the country, and who have imagined that "the common people" will be held in a sort of vassalage to great monopolies that control everything. It is based upon the important discovery that the independent enterprises launched in the last seventeen months have a larger capitalization than that of all the trusts organized in the last twelve years. We seem to be passing, therefore, from an era of great trust organization to an era of strong competition, and as the trust is "to be regarded as an expedient for shielding preexisting capital against the natural workings of competition," it begins to look as if the "expedient for shielding" were failing to shield. The true capitalization of all the consolidations effected within the last twelve years is reckoned by this authority at about $4,500,000,000, while the increase of large and small independent corporations in the last seventeen months is reckoned at $5,000,000,000. *The Journal of Commerce* remarks that this "affords much food for reflection to those who passively tolerate or enthusiastically support the trusts," and it goes on to say:

"Reflect upon the significance of this comparison and see what it teaches. 1. That imposing as the expansion of the trusts may seem, that of the independent industries is immeasurably greater. 2. That our minor millionaires and our substantial men of business have reached the conclusion that conservatively financed and well-managed corporations, with moderate capitals, have nothing to fear from the competition and the supposed superior advantages of the trusts. 3. That the surprising magnitude of the new independent corporations evidences a very emphatic and general conviction on this point. 4. That the independent industries are gaining so rapidly on the trust forces that the hopes of the monopolist organizations seem to be already foredoomed. 5. That the process of consolidating capitals has released large numbers of well-trained principals of successful corporations, who are now employing their means and experience in the ranks of competition; the efforts to create monopolies thus proving self-defeating. 6. The foregoing considerations may be regarded as largely accounting for such facts as the following:—that the new independent concerns are so far generally doing well and finding no difficulty in competing with the trusts; that a noteworthy proportion of the monopoly claimed by certain trusts in their respective trades has been reduced; for instance, United States steel began with a control of 80 per cent. of national output and now claims only 67 on steel and 45 on pig iron; while the sugar trust has reduced its claim of control from about 90 per cent. to 50 per cent. As further symptoms of decadence, it may be noted that, notwithstanding the extraordinary prosperity of trade, not a few of the trusts are falling far behind their early promises as to net earnings: expectations as to economies are failing more or less to materialize; and in several notable cases the consolidated concerns have been disbanded, while others appear destined either to early follow suit or to be reorganized on a more conservative basis."

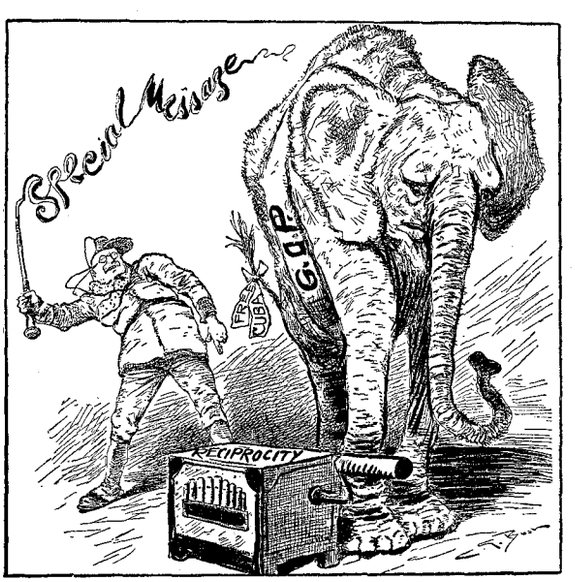
The day of reckoning for the trusts may be delayed, the writer infers, but it is in sight. To quote further:

"The foregoing facts foreshadow the impending outcome of the new movement. Its origin was based on a misconception of the laws that inevitably control the movements of industry and commerce; and its issue can only be failure and the return to natural competition, and that possibly with greater severity and a lower range of prices than has heretofore been experienced. The new-fashioned structures—so far as they may possess substantial backing or exercise a material measure of control in their respective trades—may be able to weather the trial after unloading their watered stock and otherwise reconstructing their finances, for, with a sound financial basis and good management, the magnitude of their scale of business need be no detriment to their success but possibly a help to it; but, for the others, it can only be that a reckoning awaits them proportioned to their reckless ignoring of the laws of sound finance and their folly in imagining that they can hold the enterprise of this greatest of all nations in unjust restraint. There is no escape from the penalty of the making-haste-to-get rich policy on which so many venturous men have been running for the last five years. The inevitable is in sight to men of sound vision; but the event may prove to be comparatively distant."

The Iron Age (New York) also sounds a warning against "the danger of continued flotations of industrial [or trust] secu-



LITTLE CUBA HAS WEATHERED MANY A STORM, AND WILL WEATHER THIS ONE. —*The Minneapolis Journal.*



CAN'T MAKE HIM DO THE TRICK. —*The New York World.*

TROUBLES OF CUBA AND THE PRESIDENT.

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rities," and after a consideration of our present prosperity, it adds:

"The day of reckoning for the many acts of financial extravagance committed in connection with the creation of our industrials is none the less bound to come, and every fresh creation which contains any elements of unsoundness will simply add fuel to the flames. It is the part of common business prudence to keep this fact constantly in mind."

CUBAN RECIPROCITY AND REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

NOTHING seems more clear than the fact that the Republican Senators and Congressmen who are opposing reciprocity with Cuba are out of line with the sentiments expressed in the majority of the Republican newspapers. Not only are the Republican papers overwhelmingly in favor of reciprocity, but the Republican conventions thus far held show the same sentiment, resolutions in favor of such action having been adopted in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, and Nebraska. The present Congress, nevertheless, seems likely to grant reciprocity to Cuba either with extreme reluctance, or not at all. We give here a brief statement of the attitude taken by most important of the Republican journals.

Such leaders of national Republican opinion as the New York *Sun* and *Tribune* are earnestly in favor of reciprocity, as has been recorded a number of times in these pages. The New York *Mail and Express* believes that it "should be granted graciously and generously," and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* declares that the contemplated delay till November or December is "an injustice to Cuba which amounts to a crime, a deliberate, calculated, fully comprehended crime." The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* says that if reciprocity is denied, "it will be difficult to remove from the public mind an impression that faith has been broken with the new Cuban republic," and it seems to the Philadelphia *Press* that "it will be a distinct blot on an otherwise glorious record and a plain defiance of overwhelming public sentiment." So, too, thinks the Philadelphia *North American*, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* believes that such an event "will place the party in a false and embarrassing position on the eve of the congressional elections, and, with unexampled fatuity, provide the Democrats with a powerful issue." Says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*: "The bottom of the business is that, at the dictation of a small clique closely banded together, this nation is to repudiate its obligations, refuse to deal equitably with the islanders we have taken under our charge, crush out the hopes and expectations they have entertained with every warrant of right and reason, and compel them to face distress and disaster at the very outset of their career."

The Providence *Journal* declares that a denial of reciprocity will be a "national disgrace" by which "the sound sense of the country will be outraged." The Boston *Journal* takes a like view of the matter, and the Hartford *Post* regards it as "humiliating" that "the outcome of this long controversy is not the triumph of justice." The Buffalo *Express*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Cleveland *Leader*, the Toledo *Blade*, the Detroit *Tribune*, the Portland *Oregonian*, and the Indianapolis *Journal* all express similar views. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* believes that "the President has voiced the will and the desire of the American people" in this matter, and the Chicago *Tribune* thinks it will be dangerous to disregard that will. "The President sees the Cuban reciprocity question as the nation sees it," says the Minneapolis *Journal*, and the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* adds that "there is just one thing for the Republicans in the Senate to do, and that is to stand by the President." The Topeka *Capital*, too, declares that "the country is with the President on this question," and it is the observation of the Marshalltown (Ia.) *Times-Republican* that "he has the almost united support of the country behind him as represented in the Republican press and in the platform expressions of various state conventions."

There is a wing of the Republican press, however, which stoutly opposes the proposed concession. Their leader is the New York *Press*, whose opinions on this matter have been often quoted in these pages. A similar stand is taken by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which calls the reciprocity campaign "a free-trade raid, masked under the name of Cuban concessions," and the Louisville *Commercial* advises the party to "let this Cuban tariff tinkering alone for this session." The Salt Lake *Tribune* brands the proposed reciprocity as an "unjust scheme" that "discriminates against one of our home industries," and the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, published in another beet-sugar State, makes a similar comment. The Denver *Republican* believes that "the Republican Senators who are opposed to the reduction in the tariff on raw sugar from Cuba are making a highly creditable fight, on account of which they will receive the applause of good Republicans in all parts of the Union." The Brooklyn *Times* takes the optimistic view that "there is no better omen of good to party than the fact that the members of the House and of the Senate show a sturdy spirit of independence, and that they refuse to surrender their own convictions to the opinions of the President of the United States." "If Cubans are in temporary distress," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "Americans will cheerfully contribute to their relief; but there is no reason for tariff concessions on Cuban products which is not an equally good reason for making similar reductions to Germany or Mexico."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is not altogether clear whether the Boers cheered for King Edward or for that $15,000,000.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

SOME Washington critics assert that the Philippine war is demoralizing our soldiers. Is that pensionable?—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

SCHWAB has begun giving money to colleges. We may expect that it will be "Dr." Schwab before long.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

PERHAPS the Civic Federation might be able to settle the dispute between Panama and Nicaragua.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

ILL health is trying to get the start of J. Pierpont Morgan, It will be interesting to watch the experiment.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

GENERAL ALGER has had to go to California for his health. He has probably laughed himself sick over the Miles case.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

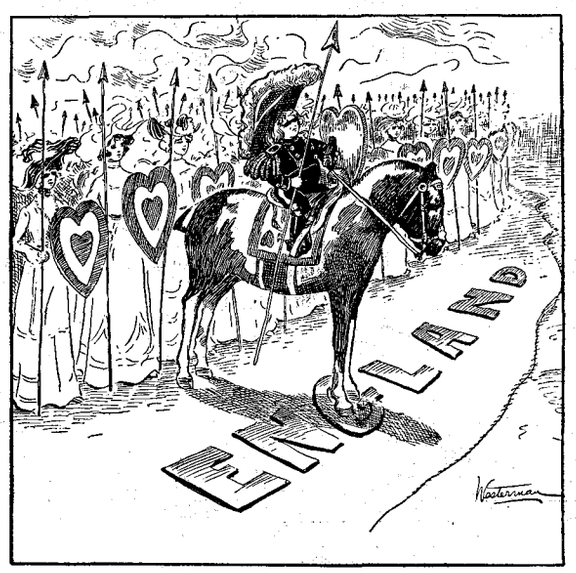
WE are constrained to the conclusion that the symphony of the average political machine is built with but three notes—"dough," "see," and "me."—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

DR. MACARTHUR, of New York, says the millennium has begun. New Yorkers take a very hopeful view since closer communication with Chicago has been established.—*The Chicago News.*

THERE being no prospect of a termination of the contest between the meat trust and the people, why not submit the price of meat to arbitration?—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

IT is expected that the Filipinos will assist in the celebration of "the glorious Fourth" in Manila. They will certainly hear some surprising news when the Declaration of Independence is read to them.—*The New York World.*

SOME of the Pennsylvania Republicans are bold enough openly to oppose the gentleman selected by Mr. Quay for the gubernatorial nomination. They must be new people who have just moved in from other States.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*



KITCHENER IS A BACHELOR—THIS WILL BE HIS NEXT BATTLE.
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ARE OUR BOOKS FOR GIRLS WORTH READING?

TO the recurrent discussion of educational methods for girls different from those applied in the education of boys, *The Saturday Review* (London, April 19) has a very interesting contribution, chiefly in the form of observations upon so-called "girls' books." *The Review* pronounces against them as lacking robust ideals and omitting a normal cultivation of hero worship. It lays down the principle that in its judgment dominates in a successful book for the young:

"Hero-worship is rooted in child-nature; girls and boys equally can not live without a hero, or at any rate can not live happily without one. With them it is just the reaching after the ideal, which in the child-mind neither disillusion nor degeneracy has had time to choke, and to the child-mind can appeal only in a concrete form. Therefore the hero is not a luxury but a necessity, and his influence is correspondingly deep on the child's career. Caterers for boys have long ago perceived this and have crowded their boys' books with valiant attractive lads, bold brave men, splendid performances, and astounding dangers. Even the bad people are filled in with a good firm brush; their faults are the faults of qualities. They are wicked but not miserably or morbidly wicked. And the effect of these books on boys is that of a nice-tasting tonic. That the good people and bad people alike are unlike human beings is no matter whatever. Children, unless poor little crammed precocities, are not introspective. They do not consciously consider themselves, and have no idea what their nature is like."

As for girls' books, the writer considers them "drivel" for the most part. He says:

"Of course it would not matter at all, if there were none but boys' books; for we agree absolutely with the Duchess of Sutherland that books for boys appeal to girls because they appeal to boys, and for no other reason.' That would be reason enough for anybody but a publisher; but he is nothing if not symmetrical; and as there are well-recognized 'boys' books' so there must be 'girls' books.' And so the stupid convention grows up. Unfortunate authors are instructed to write for girls, which they naturally take to mean something the opposite of what they write for boys. Therefore all the strength and freshness that makes the boys' story go strong is scrupulously avoided and sentiment and drivel takes its place."

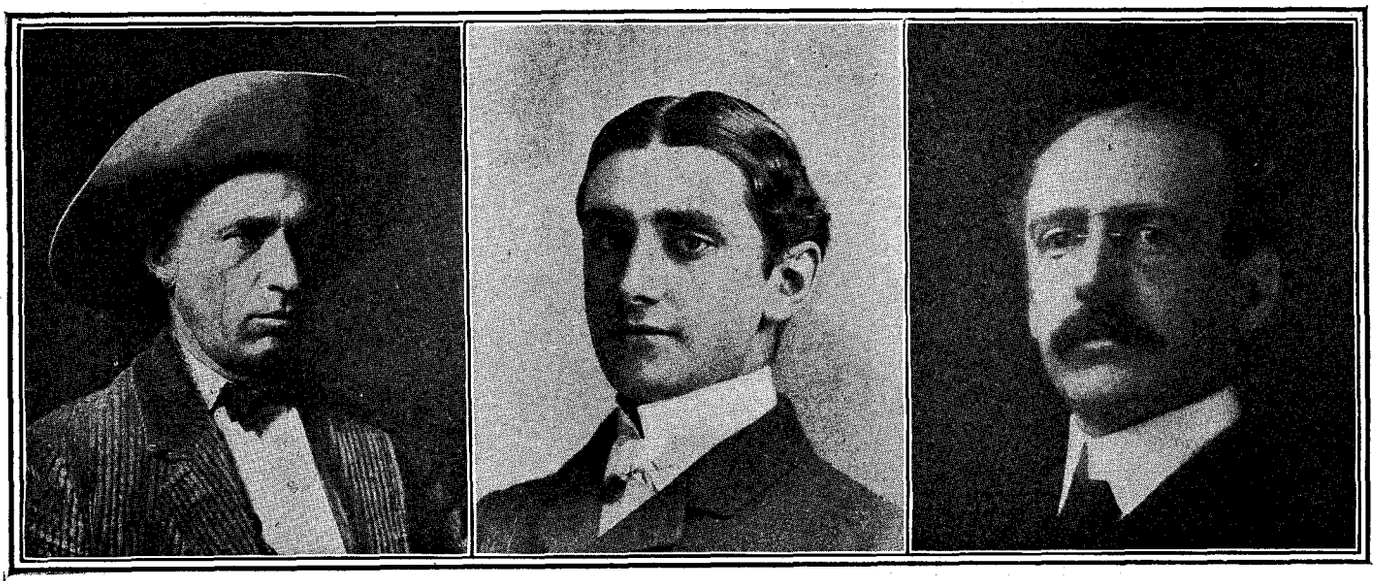
All the best girls, we are told, have been brought up on boys' books and like them.

To all this Miss Frances H. Low, writing in the same journal (May 24), dissents, and points out that it is of a piece with what she conceives to be a radical defect in the present-day education of girls, in which the effort is made to fulfil the same methods and system with girls—tho very different results have to be looked for—as have been found advisable in the training of boys. The result is that "the middle-class young woman of eighteen or twenty years, after six or seven years' instruction, quits school without having learned one womanly craft of specific use to her sex (or even the principles of one)." Better educational effects, Miss Low thinks, can be reached by providing special courses of instruction for girls, and by providing a literature that is distinctively for them. She proceeds to give some characteristics which ought to belong to such books:

"Those of us who feel there is a whole wide width of heaven between this school system and true education for girls are aware that the alternative to tough-fibered 'boys' stories' in cheap, crude magazines is not to be found in the shape of feeble, insipid, false 'girls' tales,' but in beautiful simple fiction that is classical; fiction that is fragrant with tender love between budding girl and youth, that paints woman fair, modest, sagacious, as she might be and is and has been, and youth ardent and noble, as Scott has painted youth for us in his immortal gallery; that reveals to us how lovely domestic life may be if hearts are fresh, pure, and capable of admiring something else than money and expensive houses and dresses."

After the discussion has brought out other interesting correspondence, *The Saturday Review* closes it editorially as follows:

"We disqualified none but the professional 'books for girls,' while we pointed out that the immature powers of children made it impossible for them fully to appreciate most standard works. Of books that are now turned out for children's reading, we said and we say that only the boys' books are worth reading. These, of course, vary in quality. 'Stalky & Co.,' for instance, has no place amongst books for English boys: it would be unfortunate indeed if they had sunk to that level. But as a class these books for boys are not fairly described by our correspondent. For the most part they are vigorous and healthy. But it does not follow from boys' books now holding the children's field that a child's book could not be written, or has not been written, that is good for both girls and boys indifferently.



CHARLES F. LUMMIS, Editor of *Out West.*

JAMES A GARLAND, Managing Editor of *The New England Magazine.*

WARREN F. KELLOGG, Publisher of *The New England Magazine.*

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XV. OUT WEST AND THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

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That indeed is our main contention. There is no difference between boys and girls that requires or excuses discrimination between their books."

VICTOR MAUREL'S NEW DEPARTURE IN VOCAL SCIENCE.

MR. VICTOR MAUREL, the well-known opera-singer, has declared war against all the private and official schools of singing. He asserts that "the art of song is not only decaying, but on the eve of perishing." "Evolution is the essential condition of art and life; during the last thirty years it has affected music through Wagner and Berlioz, and as a consequence a mod-

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VICTOR MAUREL.

ern school is rising against the classical school." For this reason Mr. Maurel thinks that the education of singers should be transformed. With this object in view, he intends to establish a singing-school which he is to call the "Petite Academie," in opposition to the "Academie Nationale de Musique," or grand opera, of Paris. Speaking on this subject to the musical critic of the *Figaro*, he said:

"The science of the voice is the basis of the art of singing. The voice is an instrument, produced by certain organs and submitted to physical influences. I contend, first, that it is impossible to teach the art of singing without knowledge of vocal science; to use the instrument without having studied the modes of its functions. What should we think of a violin-maker who would persist in constructing violins without knowing the qualities of the wood he employs?

"To the empirical system of the professors, to what I will call *psittacism*, which consists in making the singers spin a series of sounds like parrots, it is time to substitute a positive science including the study of the organs. Being physical and psychological, this science, like all other sciences, will have its methods and laws and will be supported by facts. Unlike empiricism, the value of which lies only in practise, it will be independent of the teacher's whim and possess an intrinsic value of its own, based on anatomy, physiology, physics, etc."

The method is intended for the professors alone, not the scholars. Its characteristic points will include "absolute sureness of a scientific, rational, non-empirical teaching; scenic technic, or adaptation of song to the interpretation of personality, which is taught nowhere, not even at the Conservatory of Music in Paris; finally, the study of general principles intended to develop the mentality of the scholar and enable him to assimilate the details of his art." From a practical point of view, Mr. Maurel disclosed his program as follows:

"I will teach, first, what the art of song is, what constitutes a part, the history of music, and the distinctive characteristics of the various schools and of the great masters. I will speak, also, of the selected profession, of the ways to join it, of the dignity with which it should be practised. This is the intellectual and moral side of the teaching. A large library will complete the oral lessons. Vocal exercises will be taken then and lessons in graduations and 'nuance.' Specialists known for their science will at the same time give lectures on the practise of sound and the physiology of its producing organs. These special lessons will indicate the cause and the object of the efforts required from the scholars. At the completion of these exercises, the scholar will not yet be an artist; he will have to develop his critical sense and exercise his sensibility. I will show the profound differences existing between the modern lyric drama and the old opera. In the lyric drama the scholar has not only to sing, but to create personalities; he shall learn how to dress and make up; above everything he must be able to express profound sentiments, such as wrath, tenderness, passion, love, terror, irony, etc. The scholar will find that the power and the beauty of the voice are not sufficient; something else is wanted, and that is *sensibility*, which is art itself. Song is not the end, but the means to attain it. Song considered as an 'instrument de luxe' is useless to interpret the *chef-d'œuvres* which plunge down to the depths of the human heart itself."

As an adjunct to his teachings, Victor Maurel advocates dancing, fencing, gymnastics, and physical culture in general to develop the lungs. Theatrical performances will give a finishing touch to the musical education.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY IMPETUS.

IT can not be said that the South has in the past lacked appreciative interpreters who have been understood and received as contributors to our growing national literature. A somewhat recent development, however, is what might be called a Southern literary self-consciousness, exhibited in the tendency of Southern writers to write about the literary achievements and prospects of their own section. In *The South Atlantic Quarterly* (Durham, N. C., April), Prof. Henry N. Snyder discusses intelligently "The Reconstruction of Southern Literary Thought." A preliminary comment on the industrial and political reconstruction gives him text for observing that the reconstruction that has taken place in the methods and spirit of Southern literature since 1870 has been equally significant. He points out the provincial feeling from which he thinks the South is now emerging and notes the reasons for it:

"That really pathetic phrase, Southern literature, we are never allowed to forget. On the other hand, one never hears the books written by Longfellow, by Lowell, by Emerson, spoken of as *Northern* literature. Have they appropriated so much of the spirit of the nation as to give them the sole right to be called American writers? At any rate, something, either inherent or conventional, has saved them from the taint of provincialism implied in any other naming; while we always hear of *Southern* literature and *Southern* writers as if we had no share in the larger name, American.

"This localizing designation of literary effort in the South—at once a distinction and a reproach—came out of those well-known social, political, and economic conditions which, before the war, kept the South sensitive to repel outside influences and arrogant—this word is not too strong—to maintain the high value of whatever it regarded as sectionally its own. This spirit was applied to literature as it was applied to everything else, and the result

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was the multiplying of books and periodicals under the emphatic and rather challenging title of 'Southern.' But the significant thing about this cry of the South for a literature which should be peculiarly its own—its own as distinguished from that produced elsewhere in the nation—is that the cry was the sign of the excessive intellectual loneliness and detachment forced upon the South by the very conditions of its life. It was a sign, too, of our failure to understand these conditions as related to literary production."

In this matter of a literary development of the South, Professor Snyder observes a change of attitude going on in the direction of breadth and cosmopolitanism in the intellectual life. He says:

"In this general movement in the South toward a livelier concern in all intellectual matters there are two important elements that have helped to make it so vital and so rich in fruit: the first is the wholesome and genuine interest which the Southern people themselves have been taking in their own life and history; and secondly, the interest which the outside world—a larger world whose influences and forces we are rapidly making our own—is displaying with reference to all matters pertaining to the South. This interest of our own is of a wholesome nature because it is felt that it is no longer necessary to be aggressively polemic when the word 'South' is mentioned; indeed, it is clear that the old idea that even Southern history must be always on the defensive, that it must carry 'a chip on its shoulder,' is fast vanishing; and as a matter of fact we now desire to know the truth for its own sake and for its lessons, however sharply our lingering sensitiveness may be pricked by it. Consequently, he who writes about the South now can be sure of not only a larger but a saner body of readers than ever before—a body of readers, if not keen to know the truth about themselves, certainly willing to hear it. It is important, moreover, to remember that such an attitude in the reading public is bound to have a saving effect upon the integrity of the product of the writer. A public that will not be misled nor beguiled even by the stupefying sweetness of patriotic sentimentality to which it has been so long used, is just the kind of public to quicken the energies of authorship, to stiffen its moral courage to say what it thinks, and to get out of its vision the squint of sectional bias. And it is only at the demand of such a public that what is really best in thought and literature can live a permanent life. . . . . .

"This wider and more critical public and the incentive of greater remuneration have not only stirred Southern writers to supply a demand, but have also essentially modified their methods and aims of work. This outside public has put upon the writer the compulsion of specific training and discipline. This necessarily has quickened his conscience as to the body as well as the spirit of his utterance. This new public, with the rewards that have come with it, has made it possible for the Southern writer to become a literary artist if he has the divine impulse in him. For example, whatever of failure one may attribute to the works of Mr. George W. Cable and of Mr. James Lane Allen as complete performances, one is perfectly sure that each of them has, by a vigorous process of self-discipline, steadily developed a certain artistic quality of his nature, till there is the finer flavor of what is mere literature upon all each has written. The new conditions we have been discussing have made it possible for each to be, not—as was almost always the case under the *Old Régime* that made of literature a mere accomplishment and no serious pursuit for men to live and die in—a doctor, or a preacher, or a lawyer with a taste for letters, but first of all a man of letters clinging to his art as the very staff of his life, as a jealous mistress brooking no rival."

The Author to the Reviewer.—An effort has been made by George Sands Goodwin to gather the opinions of some of the popular novelists on the art of book-reviewing as practised today in America. The result of his questioning is published in *The Critic* (June). Mr. Howells thinks that we get the fairest and most unbiased reviews of American books in English periodicals and of English books in American periodicals. Frank Norris jauntily answers that half the fun of writing books is in reading the reviews, but he thinks book-reviewing "should be a department by itself on the staff of any periodical or journal." Cyrus Townsend Brady tells of an historical error that crept by accident into the publisher's notice of one of his books, and over fifty journals used that notice, error and all. He wishes to see all reviews signed with the writer's name. Thomas Nelson Page thinks that there is very little real reviewing done nowadays. He is struck, on reading the "book notices" that pass for reviews, to find how many geniuses are constantly being discovered, and wonders what becomes of them all. Mark Twain writes: "I suppose I ought to take an interest in this subject, but really I don't."

A STATUE OF DAUDET.

"I BELONG to my own boat" (to my own time), said Alphonse Daudet some years before his death; "I love it, but the boats which are to come interest me as much as my own. For the same dangers threaten us all, and to each of our barques the current is adverse, and the sky traitorous, and for each the evening is so soon fallen." And the evening fell for him, but the glow of his fame remains. His statue has just been erected in the Champs-Elysées in Paris, and such immortality as the sculptor's art can give has been conferred on him. The orators, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue, said some penetrating things about the gifted writer, as reported in the Parisian press. M. Abel Hermant observed that "Daudet looked at souls from the same close viewpoint as that from which he would look at flowers in a garden." He said further:

THE STATUE OF DAUDET RECENTLY UNVEILED IN PARIS.

"As a child lying on its back in the grass sees above its eyes a thousand twigs crossing and recrossing each other, he saw souls in their complexity and in their intersections, in the countless fine network details which are their ultimate reality. No metaphysics, no psychological or moralistic divination, no technic or reasoning: he *saw*. His intuition was sure and sudden. . . . He seated himself at the very center of your being and,

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lucidly, took the place of your own obscure conscience. . . . Not that he acted on his subjects by some mysterious magnetism, not that he fascinated you. he did not enter into your soul like a robber; you called him rather and effaced yourself before him willingly, joyfully. And when he used to say—'Give me one of your beautiful red flowers, one of your flowers of suffering, blooming and bleeding,' quickly you would give them all to him. And you felt that, like *le petit Chose*, he put your pain in his breast. . . . Like all that has life, this living intelligence was not the product of spontaneous generation. It had ancestors and a civil estate, a motherland. Daudet was not a child of chance, he was the issue of a race, and he was the flower of a race. . . . Gradually he fructified the gifts he had received from nature, passing from direct and fragmentary observation to the great syntheses."

"There are no sermons and no preachers," said M. Escudier, in Daudet's novels. He continues as follows:

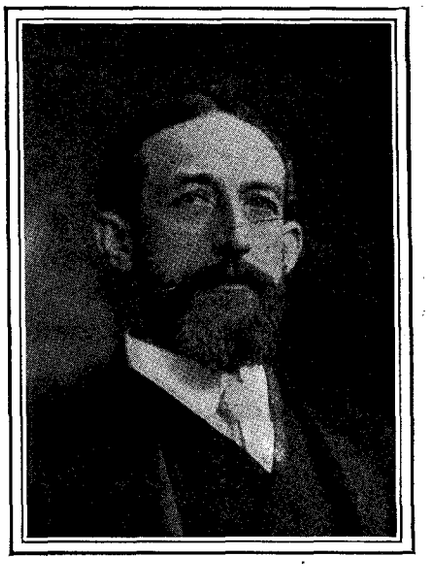
"At first sight, it looks as if he was simply trying to make us laugh, but his irony is quite a surface affair. Underneath, it is indignation that burns and bursts out. It is not his way to attack bad passions and vices directly, but he applies himself, by the vehement opposition of their contraries, to provoke our anger and contempt. Never was there an author who put into pathetic action more personal emotion than Daudet, and, among his books, I know none which, more visibly than 'Sapho' and 'Jack,' reveal the man through the artist and writer. In short, this scoffer was nowise a skeptic. His irony, even in its most diverting form, hides a sensibility ever ready to be moved, and it is because he did not always know how to detach himself from his sentimental creations, and because he was too much bent on inspiring us with the love of good by the powerful antithesis of the consequences of evil, that he sometimes fell into exaggeration and *invraisemblance*. The beauty of his work suffers a little from this, but its morality and its social significance are enhanced proportionately thereby. The satirical work of Daudet is of that sort which acts strongly on the customs and manners of an epoch and transforms the present into the future."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE QUESTION OF "GREATNESS" IN LITERATURE.

BY what standards shall we estimate the supremely great in literature, and what terms are we to apply to the enormous masses of literature that lie below the line of greatness? W. P. Trent, professor of English literature in Columbia University, who sets himself to answer these questions in *The International Monthly* (May), admits that the task is a most difficult one. "It is hard to conceive of a rasher attempt, at least in the sphere of thought," he says, "than the one implied. . . . Yet it is obvious that if every man stood in awe of being deemed presumptuous and kept silence with regard to all vexed problems, few attempts would be made either to settle or to come nearer settling them." He continues:

"How do we as individuals use the term 'great' in literature? We use it loosely, but no more loosely than we do in other connections, and presumably we all use it mainly of things or persons that do something, not of things or persons that are on the whole quiescent, no matter how full they may be of potential energy. The great statesman, for example, is to each of us the man who accomplishes something in the sphere of politics, not the man who has merely the potentialities of success. And he must accomplish something which in our view is large, important, influential, comparatively permanent, more or less original, and unique, or we shall not call him great. Do we not apply the term in literature in some such way? The poem or the poet, the book or the writer, must actually do something with us, and that something must be large, important, influential, comparatively permanent, more or less original, and unique. Obviously there are two spheres in which this large, important something may be done—the sphere of our emotions and the sphere of our intelligence. One book stirs our feelings deeply and permanently; another opens out a range of new ideas which make an impression upon our lives; we call both these books great, and rightly."

That individual judgments and collective judgments are often widely at variance is obvious. Even the greatest critics have applied the same standards with totally different results. In spite of these facts, Professor Trent points out that "there is a small group of what are sometimes called world-writers—writers, chiefly poets, supremely great, who are read in nearly every land and have been so read almost since they wrote; who seem to be separated in point of genius by a wide chasm from all other authors." He says:



PROF. WILLIAM P. TRENT.

"They are very few in number; Homer, Sophocles, Vergil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe nearly exhaust the list. Molière, however, should be added because he represents the comedy of manners so marvelously, and we should doubtless include Cervantes and a few others. It is clear that the writers named are supreme in their excellence, and it is also obvious that they have no living peers. In fact, there are scarcely more than two recent authors known to us who seem possibly entitled to such a high rank, and they are Victor Hugo and Balzac, about whom the critics are still arguing *pro* and *con*."

Below these writers, yet far above the majority even of writers to whom the word "great" is freely applied, comes "a small group of writers of very eminent originality and power, of great reputation outside their own nationalities, but still not universal in their genius, nor so dazzling in their achievements as the supreme or world-writers." We quote again:

"Into it would seem to fall such poets as Pindar in Greek, Lucretius in Latin, Petrarch, Tasso, and Ariosto in Italian, Chaucer and Spenser in English, Schiller and Heine in German. It is not unlikely that some critics, desiring to give the French a place in the list, would insert the name of Victor Hugo; but as we have just seen, he is a candidate for higher honors, and personally I should unhesitatingly assign those same higher honors to Voltaire in his capacity of prose writer and poet combined. But whatever we may say of French poets, there are at least two French prose writers who seem very great—Rabelais and Montaigne—and to balance them we may name two very great British prose writers, Swift and Gibbon. But we must be tentative in our illustrations, for there is little unanimity among the critics, as may be seen by comparing the rank given Chaucer by Matthew Arnold and that given him by Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton. Not a few of us would doubtless like to assert emphatically the supreme position of the author of 'The Canterbury Tales,' but, while his merits are being more and more acknowledged by foreign scholars, it may be questioned whether he has even yet attained a truly cosmopolitan fame."

Still another classification must be made of writers whom "one would never think of calling supreme, altho one would as little think of calling them minor." Of this grade Professor Trent says:

"No attempt at enumeration is here demanded, but we may be reasonably sure that both Catullus and Horace belong to the

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Roman list and Leopardi to the Italian. In English we have in this class such poets as Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Dryden, probably Pope, and perhaps Gray, Burns, Coleridge, Keats, very probably Tennyson and Robert Browning, as well as Wordsworth, Byron, and Shelley, unless the partizans of the last group succeed in elevating one or more of them into the class of the very great poets. . . . We need not add the names of many corresponding masters of prose. Those of Charles Lamb and Landor and Hawthorne will be sufficient."

"All that has been said," concludes the writer, "is intended to be suggestive merely. Even if the classification has been made on correct lines, it needs filling out and requires many qualifications. . . . And we must always remember that any scheme of classification is bad if it tends to make our judgments hard and fast, if it induces us to think that we can stick a pin through a writer and ticket him as an entomologist does an insect. But if we use such a scheme intelligently, it may prove useful, if only by stimulating us to candid objections, for candid objections imply honest thought, and honest thought on such a noble subject as literature can not but be beneficial."

MAETERLINCK'S NEW DRAMA, "MONNA VANNA."

FROM philosophy, natural science, and the contemplation of the mysteries of existence, Maurice Maeterlinck has turned to art again, to the drama, tho not to that poetic and symbolical form of it which marked the first period of his career as a playwright. A new work of his, a drama of human love and suffering, of disillusionment and emotional struggle, entitled "Monna Vanna," has recently been produced at Paris during a "Maeterlinck week," for the Belgian poet-philosopher visited the French capital to superintend the production of an opera based on his "Pelleas et Melissande" and of the new play just named.

In reviewing this drama, for whose plot Maeterlinck went back to the time of the Italian renaissance, Catulle Mendès writes in *La Journal:* "It is a very fine tragedy of love. There was reason for announcing that M. Maeterlinck had abandoned the mysteries—so alluring, withal—the shadows and the obscurities in which he formerly delighted. What was adolescent in his genius has developed into virile, firm, clear, rare talent, and, aside from certain chimerical thoughts almost superhuman, his new ideal is represented by palpitating humanity, which loves, suffers, and thinks."

The lesson of the drama, so far as one may be disengaged from the story, is said to be this—that sincerity, absolute trust, and faith are essential to love, and that distrust, jealousy, or the faintest suspicion destroys that sentiment. The plot, in brief, is thus summarized by M. Mendès:

"Toward the end of the fifteenth century, Florence, at war with Pisa, almost conquered and reduced her with the masterly aid of a mercenary soldier named Prinzevalle. Pisa is without provisions and ammunition, and must surrender at the next assault. The population is desperate, facing death from the enemy's sword or from starvation. The commander of the Pisanese troops, Guido Colonna, is conferring with his lieutenants and wondering why the final assault is delayed. Guido's father, Monco, a philosopher and somewhat pessimistic judge of men and things, returns from the enemy's camp at this moment, whither he had gone under a flag of truce. He brings amazing news. Prinzevalle is ready to spare the city and to betray his master, delivering arms and food to Pisa—but on one condition: Monna Vanna, Guido's beloved wife, the most beautiful and fascinating woman in Pisa, must come to Prinzevalle's tent, alone and at night, with nothing but a cloak to cover her nude body, and she must remain in the tent till dawn, obeying Prinzevalle's will.

"Guido is furious at this shameful, dishonorable suggestion. Never will he consent to this sacrifice, be the cost what it may. Moreover, Vanna, the virtuous and gentle and good, will scornfully repudiate the monstrous proposal; of this he is sure. But the old Marco thinks otherwise; Monna will consent, he says, for the sake of the city—the thousands of women and children who are threatened with death. Vanna is called and informed of the condition; she consents. She is ready to make the supreme sacrifice of her honor. She thinks the victorious mercenary captain old and ugly, but her husband tells her that, on the contrary, Prinzevalle is young, handsome, and brave. He suspects Vanna of knowing and loving Prinzevalle; she protests that she had never seen him. He is mad with rage, but had agreed to abide by Vanna's decision.

"She carries out her promise. At night she goes into the enemy's camp and enters Prinzevalle's tent. She is wounded by a shot intended for some one else just as she enters. Prinzevalle asks her a few questions; the answers are frank, simple, noble. She loves her husband profoundly; she deplores the sacrifice, but is resolved to submit to the tragic necessity. Prinzevalle, however, has already been conquered by her charm and nobility. He had known her when she was a child; was, in fact, her playmate, and had loved her ever since. She does not recognize him till he recalls the past to her and tells her his given name, Gianello. 'Would you have loved me,' he asks, 'had not fortune separated us?' 'To say that I should,' she answers, 'would be to confess that I love you now; but I love my husband.'

"He kisses her on the forehead; she returns the kiss, and she is free, while Pisa is spared. Prinzevalle follows her into the city. Her husband, anxious and distracted, meets her. She tells him the truth, but he does not believe her. She protests and asserts her innocence, but in vain. Prinzevalle is attacked and Guido plans terrible revenge. But he must know the truth, and promises to pardon Prinzevalle if Vanna will but confess.

"This distrust, this jealousy, these manifestations of lack of perfect faith and confidence, kill Vanna's love for her husband. She is now free; the real marriage tie is broken. She 'confesses'—accuses Prinzevalle of the outrage he has not committed and demands that she be allowed to determine his punishment. The people consent. Prinzevalle is placed in a dungeon to which Vanna alone is to have a key. She is to be his executioner. But old Marco is not deceived. He knows that Vanna now loves Prinzevalle. For Vanna a new dream has begun, and Guido has lost her forever."

Mendès and other critics find flaws in the development of the drama and object to certain episodes as too sensational and "theatrical." But they praise the beauty, sonority, and chaste simplicity of the style, the rare and original imagery, and the grandeur, boldness, and loftiness of the ideas of the "psychological" play. The ending, it is remarked, is too vague for the average theater-goer, tho sufficiently definite considered poetically.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ON the occasion of the recent visit of the Rochambeau party to St. Louis a memorial tablet was unveiled by Mark Twain "at the house where Eugene Field was born, 624 South Broadway." Eugene Field's brother, Mr. Roswell M. Field, now rises to remark that "Eugene Field was not born at the house at 624 South Broadway, or within a mile of that neighborhood!" Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* "After recovering from the unpleasant shock that this information conveys to us, we must still maintain that the generally uplifting sentiments inspired by the unveiling do not necessarily lose their effect through a mistake of this sort. If the poet whom we love to honor was born even within a mile of the memorial of him that we have set up, there is virtue in it; and yet we can not refrain from a furtive smile at the thought that it is the most diverting joke Mark Twain was ever caught in, recalling in some degree his own account of his grief at the tomb of Adam."

A HIGH TENOR.

"I hear the lark a-singing in the deep and azure sky—
Why, it must have a tenor voice to sing so very high!"—*Harper's Magazine* (May).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO NATURE'S LAWS CHANGE?

THAT an eminent scientific man should make a statement so apparently subversive of the foundations of science as that the laws of nature are changeable is certainly noteworthy. This is what Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, did on May 10 last in a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Washington, and now published in *Science* (June 13). Professor Langley's position is that there are no real natural laws; that what we call "laws of nature" are merely expressions to simplify the results of human observation; and as science progresses and viewpoints change, the so-called "laws" have to change too. He says:

"It is perhaps a hard saying to most that there are no such things as 'laws of nature'; but this is the theme on which I have to speak.

"These, then, are the laws of man's own mind, or the effects of his own mind, which he projects outside of himself and imagines to be due to some permanent and unalterable cause having an independent existence. . . . . .

"To decorate our own guesses at nature's meaning with the name 'laws of nature' is a presumption due to our own feeble human nature, which we can forgive for demanding something more permanent than itself, but which also leads us to have such an exalted conceit of our own opinions as to hide from ourselves that it is these very opinions which we call nature's laws.

"The history of the past shows that once most philosophers, even atheists, thus regarded 'the laws of nature,' not as their own interpretations of her, but as something external to themselves, as entities partaking the attributes of Deity—entities which they deified in print with capital letters—as we sometimes do still, tho these 'laws' now are shorn of 'the glories of their birth and state' which they once wore, and are not turning out to be 'substantial things.'

"But are there not really things (like the fact of gravitation, for instance) external to ourselves, which would exist whether we were here or not, and which are part of the order of nature? Apparently, yes,—but part of the *laws* of nature, no!

"The phrase even yet exercises a wide influence, tho it has seemed to me that a significant change is taking place in the leaders of common opinion with regard to the meaning that the words convey.

"The present generation has begun, if not to be modest or humble, to be somewhat less arrogant in the assumption of its knowledge. We are perhaps beginning to understand, not in a purely poetical sense, but in a very real one, that there may be all around us, in heaven and earth, things beyond measure, of which 'philosophy' not only knows nothing, but has not dreamed.

"As a consequence of this, there is growing to be an unspoken, rather than clearly formulated, admission that we know little of the order of nature, and nothing at all of the 'laws' of nature."

An interesting consequence of this changed feeling, Dr. Langley asserts, is that a scientific man may now be more ready than formerly to admit the possibility of a miracle. Hume's argument against miracles, he says, was and is absolutely conclusive when we grant his premises—the absoluteness of natural law. But there is much more mystery around us to-day than in Hume's time. It may be, of course, that there are even fewer believers in the miraculous now than there were then; but so far as the work of science goes, Dr. Langley asserts, belief should to-day be easier instead of more difficult. This is certainly provocative of thought.

The writer next proceeds to deduce a warning for the future. What happens, he says, when a miraculous or unnatural event happens? Why, the "laws of nature" are adjusted, and after being enlarged by a little patching, so as to take in the new fact, are found to be just as good as ever! He goes on:

"So it is always; when the miracle *has* happened, then and only then it becomes most clear that it was no miracle at all, and that no 'law of nature' has been broken.

"Applying the parable to ourselves then, how shall we deal with new 'facts' which are on trial, things perhaps not wholly demonstrated, yet partly plausible? During the very last generation hypnotism was such a violation of natural law. Now it is a part of it. What shall we say, again, about telepathy, which seemed so absurd to most of us a dozen years ago? I do not say there is such a thing now, but I would like to take the occasion to express my feeling that Sir William Crookes, as president of the British Association, took the right, as he took the courageous, course in speaking of it in the terms he did. I might cite other things, the objects of ridicule only a few years ago, of debate now, but which have not all found supporters who possess the courage of their convictions.

"The lesson for us in dealing with them is not that we should refuse to believe, on the one hand, and sneer at everything which is on its trial; for this, tho a very general and safe procedure, is not the one to be recommended to those of us who have some higher ideal than acquiescence with the current belief.

"The lesson for us is that we must not consider that anything is absolutely settled or true.

"This is not to say that we are to be blown about by every wind of scientific doctrine. It is to be understood as a practical rule of life that we must act with the majority where our faith does not compel us to do otherwise; but it seems to me that we must always keep ready for use somewhere—in the background of our mind possibly, but somewhere—the perhaps trite notion that we know nothing absolutely or in its essence; and remember that tho trite it is always true, and to be kept as a guide at every turning of the scientific road, when we can not tell what is coming next. . . . . .

"Let us repeat, and repeat once more, that tho nature be external to ourselves, the so-called 'laws of nature' are from within—laws of our own minds—and a simple product of our human nature. Let us agree that the scientific imagination can suggest questions to put to nature, but not her answers. Let us read Bacon again, and agree with him that we understand only what we have observed. Finally let us add that we never understand even that, in the fulness of its meaning, for remember that of all the so-called laws of nature the most constantly observed, and most intimately and personally known to us, are those of life and death—and how much do we know about the meaning of *them?*"

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES, AND SOLAR CHANGES.

AT least one scientist believes that the recent West Indian outburst is connected in some way with sunspot activity on the solar surface. Sir Norman Lockyer, whose life-long study of sunspots has led him to believe that they are closely connected with many terrestrial meteorological phenomena, has been comparing records of seismic disturbances for the last seventy years with recently compiled tables of solar activity, and he writes thus to *Nature* (London) of what he has discovered:

"I find beyond question that the most disastrous volcanic eruptions and earthquakes generally occur, like the rain pulses in India, round the dates of the sunspot *maximum* and *minimum*. More than this, the 35-year solar period established by Dr. Lockyer, which corresponds approximately with Bruckner's meteorological cycle, can also be obviously traced, so that, indeed, the intensification of the phenomena at the *minimum* of 1867 is now being repeated.

"In 1867, Mauna Loa, South America, Formosa, Vesuvius were among the regions involved; in the West Indies it was the turn of St. Thomas. Then many announcements of earthquakes in the present year before the catastrophe of St. Pierre will be in the recollection of everybody.

"In the *maximum* in 1871–72, to name only West Indian stations, Martinique first and then St. Vincent followed suit; in the next *maximum*, in 1883 came Krakatoa.

"At Tokyo, in a country where the most perfect seismological observatories exist, we find that at times near both sunspot *max-*

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ima and *minima* the greatest number of disturbances have been recorded.

"Very fortunately, the magnificent work of the Indian Meteorological Department enables us to associate the solar changes with pressures in the tropics, and obviously these pressures have to be taken into account and carefully studied."

In conclusion, Sir Norman asks that meteorological observers in the West Indies and the surrounding regions will send him copies of their barometrical readings, showing the departures from the local averages for the two months preceding the eruption at St. Pierre. In this way he hopes that one or two years may be saved in getting at the facts regarding the possible connection of the eruptions with solar activity.

A DARING INVESTIGATION OF MONT PELEE.

OF several daring ascents of Mont Pelée while still in activity, those made by President Angelo Heilprin of the Philadelphia Geographical Society are especially noteworthy, because Professor Heilprin is a trained scientific observer. The results of his investigation which have first been made known throw interesting light on the nature of the recent catastrophe in the West Indies, and show that many commonly received ideas about it have no foundation. Says *The Scientific American* (June 14):

"The first ascent of the mountain was made on May 31, and the second on June 1. On the first expedition, when the edge of the old crater was reached, the party was overtaken by a terrific thunder-storm. Clouds of rain and steam from the volcano so completely enveloped them that they were able to see only a few feet. Further progress was impossible, for on account of the electrical disturbances their compass refused to work, varying as much as twenty degrees to the eastward. With great difficulty they groped their way down the steep ridge, slipping at every step, for the rain-soaked ashes afforded a precarious footing and threatened to hurl them down the yawning gulfs at each side. The terrific detonations heard were supposed to be of volcanic and not electrical origin, for when the River Fallaise was reached it was found to be filled with steam and mud indicating a fresh volcanic disturbance. The party reached Acier, caked with mud and much disappointed. However, on the next morning Professor Heilprin was ready for another encounter with Mont Pelée. We can not but admire the bravery and devotion of this man who, with his followers, twice climbed the angry volcano, and who once, by a sudden dash during a lift in the clouds of vapor, reached the very lip of the crater, from which point stones could be dropped into the white-hot mass, 200 feet below. Standing on the very brink of the crater, he was witness of a most awful, yet fascinating scene. As was to be expected, the principal output of the crater was steam, and but for a favorable shift in the vapor clouds the party could not have made the valuable observations that they did. So far as known, steam is always found in volcanoes, and seems to be the main cause of the eruption. Scientists divide volcanoes into two classes, the quiet, characterized by a flow of lava, and the explosive characterized by the blowing out of fragments. Professor Heilprin states positively that no lava has flowed from the crater of Mont Pelée. One of the main characteristics of the explosive volcano is what is called the 'cinder-cone.' This is formed of material which is cast out and which drops back around the orifice from which it was thrown, forming a cone. Professor Heilprin, however, states that no such cone was found in this volcano. What was taken to be a cinder-cone proved to be but a pile of ejected rocks with no central vent. Of course, in the present condition of Mont Pelee, it is impossible to state absolutely that there is no cinder-cone, for it was possible to see down only about 200 feet, and it is believed that the crater is much deeper than this. In shape, the new crater appears like a great gash in the mountain, running north and south and expanding into a bowl. The fissure runs transversely to the old crater, and appears to have nearly rifted the mountain."

Another commonly received report that is shown to be unwarranted is that relating to the supposed lowering of the mountain. Statements have been made that the mountain is now reduced to one-third its original height. This is now shown to be utterly untrue, for from a number of observations taken with an aneroid barometer it was found that the height of the mountain had remained unaltered and that no important topographical changes had taken place. The writer goes on to say:

"The exaggerated reports may have had their origin in the fact that a dense cloud of steam normally covers the top of the mountain, which might lead to the supposition that the mountain was much reduced in height. From the investigations made, Professor Heilprin considers violent eruptions improbable. Mont Pelée has freed itself of interior pressure, and while small disturbances may continue to occur, they will probably decrease in frequency and power. However, no one can prophesy with certainty on subjects of this sort. Volcanic action is very little understood; new and unexpected phenomena are continually occurring. The explosion of flaming gases is unprecedented, so far as known, and was probably the main cause of the terrible loss of life. The electrical phenomena were also new, tho they probably did not play an important part in the destruction of the city. Specimens collected by Professor Heilprin show that the lightning bolts were small and very intense, penetrating the walls of the houses. No other volcano was ever so rapid in action, and never before has such a loss of life resulted directly from a volcanic eruption."

ELECTRICITY UP TO DATE.

A COMPREHENSIVE abstract of those views of electricity that are based on the very latest discovery and experiment may be found in an article published in the London *Electrician* (March 21). According to these views, electricity is a material substance, just as the earliest experimenters thought that it was; only, it is identical with ordinary matter, the electric unit, or "electron," being nothing but a tiny chip separated from an atom of any elementary substance. The writer goes on to say:

"The generation of 'electricity' consists in splitting off an electron from the atom. The electron then produces a stress in the ether similar to that due to a 'negatively' charged body. The remainder of the atom acts as a 'positively' charged body, tho we do not know as yet whether the positive charge is due to a special positive electron or not. If it is, we have not yet succeeded in isolating the positive electron, but it is supposed to be about ten times heavier than the negative electron. In any case we have here an elementary negative charge of about one-ten-billionth of the absolute unit and an elementary positive charge of the same amount. These elementary charges attract each other and repel similar charges. They can associate with clusters of neutral particles. A negative electron thus associated with ordinary matter becomes a 'negative ion,' and a positive electron becomes a 'positive ion.' Conduction consists in the wandering of positive ions down the potential gradient, and of negative ions up the potential gradient. This wandering can take place in metals. It then produces heat by collision with the molecules of the metal, and a magnetic field by the motion of the charges. In a liquid, the energy of motion is consumed in the splitting up or 'ionization' of neutral molecules. Every current of heat is associated with a transportation of ions, and here the whole field of thermo-electricity is entered. In the vacuum-tube, ions move with less restraint. Negative electrons are shot off from the cathode with the velocity of light, or something very nearly approaching it, and where they strike upon a solid they produce explosive ether-waves of remarkable penetrating power which are known as Roentgen rays. Where they hit gaseous particles they ionize them, and in doing so develop great heat and light, thus giving rise to the whole fascinating vista of vacuum discharges. Nor is their wonderful activity confined to the fields enumerated; for the whole phenomena of magnetism are based upon the electron. Whenever an atom has a high valency, such as iron, cobalt, or nickel, it appears that the free electrons which constitute these valencies revolve round the rest of the atom. These revolutions produce whirls in the ether which are known as magnetic displacements or stresses, or 'lines of force,' and

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whenever a 'conductor,' *i.e.*, a body containing freely movable ions (say one for every 5,000 neutral atoms) is moved through these whirls, the ions are set moving in opposite directions with a velocity of about one centimeter per second, and we have the whole phenomena of induced currents. The enormous rapidity of the magnetic revolutions may be judged from their probable period, which is about one-trillionth of a second. In the electric arc we have not only a great exchange of opposite ions, but a vivid ionization due to ultra-violet light, and Elster and Geitel have shown how this ionizing action of ultra-violet light may lead to the elucidation of all the problems of atmospheric electricity. The latest information, as recently supplied by us, goes to show that ionization is constantly going on wherever there is matter, and that some bodies have the faculty of projecting either negative electrons or positive ions with some force. These bodies, like radium, actinium, and polonium, are then said to be radioactive. Hurmuzescu has gone further, and proved that the electrons revolving in magnets often shoot off at a tangent and 'electrify' a liquid in which they are placed.

"All these manifold applications of the electron idea show that we have here one of the most fruitful conceptions of the human mind. We have at last discovered, and even isolated, what we may call the 'electric substance.' We can weigh it, and measure it, and produce it in any quantity. It may yet prove to be the 'protyle' of the philosophers—the fundamental and primordial substance of the universe. Whether it is that or not, we have now some definite and almost tangible nucleus round which to crystallize our thoughts. The 'electric charge' is now no longer a mere phantasm of the mathematician. It is a solid reality; as solid, at least, as a deal table. It remains . . . to remodel our text-books in accordance with the new truths, and to build up our whole electrical science upon the properties of the substance whose conquest has been so long and arduous a task."

GESTURE AND NATIONALITY.

IT is comparatively easy to tell a person of a Latin race from a Teuton by watching his gestures. A writer in *La Science Illustrée* (May 31), M. P. Fardeau, goes further, and asserts that every race has its own characteristic gestures, or at any rate its own system of gesture. M. Fardeau begins by quoting Diderot's assertion that all gesture is metaphoric, which he indorses as "an exact characterization of this translation of feeling into analogous movement." He goes on to say:

NEAPOLITAN NEWSBOY.

"With primitive man gesture came before speech, and it must therefore have been very complex; it is still more in use among savages than with civilized peoples. We understand less and less the delicate art of pantomime, once so greatly appreciated. . . . .

"Gestures may be divided into two great groups:

"(1) Gestures of extension, which express force, joy, pleasure, pride, revolt, action by the affirmation of the personal element in the effort for life.

"(2) Gestures of flexion, expressing fatigue, grief, illness, humility, thought, prayer, repose—the abasement of self with weakening of the effort for life.

"Certain gestures are absolutely identified with certain feelings. To shake one's fist is to threaten; to hold up one's finger is to warn. To indicate thought, we place the tips of the fingers on the forehead; to show concentrated attention, we apply the whole hand. . . . To rub the hands is everywhere a sign of joy, and to clap them a sign of enthusiasm. It would be easy to multiply examples; affirmation, negation, repulsion, are all indicated by motions that every one understands.

"The influence of the brain over the gesture is well shown in the different professions. The soldier has an attitude of extension; the priest, one of flexion. . . . 'The sailor, the horseman, the dancer [says Mantegazza] can be easily recognized; the banker, the notary, the lawyer have also characteristic gestures, but in their cases diagnosis becomes uncertain.'

"It is the same, in quite as great a degree, with nationalities, in spite of the original diversity of the races that make them up. The mimetic character of each nation results at once from race, from history, and from climate.

NEAPOLITAN LEMON-SELLER

"The climate notably influences the number and mobility of the representative images, and the more numerous, rapid, and intense these are, the more so do the corresponding motions become. In warm countries, existence is easy and all active manifestations are greatly developed. In cold regions, on the other hand, where the sun is constantly veiled by clouds, the man is self-concentrated, sad, silent; for him life is a perpetual struggle.

"Mantegazza distinguishes in Europe an 'expansive' and a 'concentric' manner in gesture. The first is found among the Italians, the French, the Slavs; the second among the English, the Germans, the Scandinavians, and the Spaniards. . . . . .

"The physiognomy of the French, says Lavater, is open; it announces a thousand agreeable things at once. The Frenchman, he adds, does not know how to keep silent; when his mouth is shut his eyes and his facial muscles continue to speak. . . . The Frenchman expresses what he wants by his face and his gestures; thus he betrays himself at the first glance and can hide nothing. Mantegazza finds that our gesture is 'eccentric,' in the physiologic sense; that is, expansive, rapid, and gay. This statement requires qualification, for there are Frenchmen and Frenchmen; those of the North are sober in gesture, while those of the South, Provençals and Gascons, gesticulate with exuberance.

"The gesture of the Englishman is fierce and harsh; he speaks briefly, brusquely; he is cold, positive, forceful. His salutation is cold and accentuated, but his handshake is loyal. . . . The art of gesture, of pantomime, is nowhere so appreciated as in England. The English mimics are extraordinary. 'I must say,' says M. Eugene Nouton, in his book on comparative physiology, 'that no spectacle in the world has impressed me like their performances. . . . The genius of the English people was there—harsh, energetic, sharp, and cold as steel, somber as storm and death, profoundly human.'

"According to Mantegazza, the gesture of Germany is heavy, good-humored, and always ungraceful; many of the Slav peoples are unwilling to look one in the face, and they have a false gesture.

"The Spaniard and the Portuguese, altho dwelling in a Southern land, gesticulate little; their language is rhythmic, slow, solemn; they are grave . . . their salutation is a little theatrical.

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Their faces remain almost always impassive, owing somewhat to Asiatic influence, but especially from a feeling that a hidalgo's dignity must not be compromised.

"The Italian is lively, mobile, intelligent, gay; his language is harmonious, sonorous, warm, and luminous like his country's sky. The salutation of the Italian is quick and full of feeling; his gesture colored and exaggerated. . . . . .

"In Naples gesture often takes the place of words, not only with lazzaroni, but even with princes. King Ferdinand, on his return to Naples after the revolt of 1821, addressed his subjects in gestures; he reproached them, admonished them, and finally pardoned them, sending them away satisfied without having articulated a single word. . . . . .

"Our two pictures, made from instantaneous photographs, are valuable documents for the study of Neapolitan gesture. The little newsboy is joyful. Doubtless a customer has beckoned to him . . . and the whole body of the boy is stretched out toward the purchaser. It is the extensive gesture in its whole intensity.

"Gesture in extension is also shown by the little lemon-seller, but it expresses revolt and not joy. He is asserting, not without anger, with voice and gesture, to a too miserly client, that for one sou he gives five and not six lemons, as the buyer doubtless wishes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIGH SPEEDS ON THE HIGHWAY.

THAT great speeds can be attained on an ordinary highway with moderate power has been shown by the so-called "Baker torpedo" automobile, which, altho it ended its career, in a public speed trial on Staten Island (May 31), with a tragedy, seems to have made good its inventor's claim that speed depends more on construction than power. At the time of the accident that put a sudden stop to the trials, its speed was estimated at 75 miles an hour, and it is said to have made 80 or 90 miles an hour in the West. Its inventor, in a statement issued before the trial, said that the practical feature of the race was to center the public attention to the fact that great results are secured from little power. He added:

"We availed ourselves of the opportunity offered in this speed contest, that we might publicly show in a practical way that our theory of electric automobile construction was based upon principles of applied science in which friction is dealt with and reduced to such a degree that our small power demonstrates results equal to or greater than the larger, cumbersome, and more expensive machines.

"This really is the whole secret of the fast mile. We care absolutely nothing for records or racing, excepting so far as it serves to demonstrate better design and practical and precise manufacture. . . . . .

"The racer, being impractical for daily service, becomes practical to prove the correctness of our regular designs, for, unlimited by any demands for comfort or curbed by regulations as to speed, we simply carry our lines to the extreme to secure abnormal results, or, in other words, we magnify our every-day theory of manufacture in a degree sufficiently important to attract unusual attention."

In this case, the whole machine, chauffeurs and all, was covered with a turtle- or torpedo-like casing, even the wheels being swathed in oil-silk to lessen air-resistance. In view of the accident with this machine in consequence of the giving way of one of the wheels, it has been resolved by the Automobile Club of America to discountenance road-racing in future; but records will doubtless continue to be broken on specially constructed tracks, and if the day ever comes, as Mr. H. G. Wells thinks it will, when special roads are constructed for fast motor use, we may see private vehicles running over them at higher speed than that of a fast express.

The Birth of a Crystal.—The formation of crystals has been studied by Messrs. Richards and Archibald at the Harvard Chemical Laboratory, by means of photography, a special form of microkinetograph being used, by which magnified pictures of successive phases of formation could be taken. The experimenters wished specially to test the theory that in the primary stage of a crystal it is a liquid globule. The investigators summarize their results as follows in *The Scientific American* supplement (No. 1,379):

"It has been found possible to take very frequent photomicrographs of crystals during their birth and growth. An enlargement of over 4,000 diameters was obtained, and both common and polarized light were used. Only substances with high melting-points were examined, and the crystallization was always from aqueous solution. No properly focused image on any of the plates seemed to be devoid of crystalline structure. The growth in diameter during the first second of the crystal's life was found to be vastly greater than during the subsequent period. Not the diameter itself, but a power of the diameter, was proportional to the time under the conditions used in our experiments. . . . We may conclude that whatever theoretical reason there may be for believing that crystals always develop from a transitory liquid phase, the present experimental evidence is inadequate to prove that these globules attain a size visible in the microscope, except in the case of substances which melt at temperatures not far from the temperature of crystallization."

The First Milliard of Minutes of the Christian Era.—The Parisian papers recently announced that one milliard (a thousand million) minutes since the birth of Christ had elapsed on April 14, 1902, at 10.40 A.M. M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer, took exception to this statement and announced to the Astronomical Society of France that, according to his calculations, the milliard of minutes was attained April 18, 1902, at 6 10 P.M. The calculations of M. Flammarion were pushed to the thousandth of a second. Now comes the "Bureau of Longitudes" asserting that Flammarion made an error of nine days, sixteen hours, and thirty minutes. The calculations of the "Bureau of Longitudes" may be thus summarized:

"We follow the Gregorian calendar, which is thirteen days ahead of the Julian calendar of the Russians. In the Julian calendar we have a bissextile year every four years, or twenty-five bissextile years during a century. Until the end of 1900, the last year of the nineteenth century (for everybody except His Majesty the Kaiser of Germany), we have in the Julian calendar 475 bissextile years. Therefore we have 365 multiplied by 1900, plus 475, or 693,975 days, according to the Julian calendar and 693,962 days according to the Gregorian calendar until the end of the nineteenth century. Consequently, up to January 1, 1902, we count for the Christian era: 693,962 plus 365 = 694,327 days.

"One day being equal to 1,440 minutes, 999,830,880 minutes elapsed up to the beginning of the present year. To reach the milliard, we have to add 169,120 minutes, equivalent to 117 days, 10 hours, and 40 minutes. January, Feburary, and March include 90 days, to which we shall add 27 days, 10 hours, and 40 minutes of the month of April, which brings the milliard of minutes to April 28, at 40 minutes past 10 o'clock A.M."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE dignity of a cable despatch," says *The American Machinist*, "is given the announcement that an engineer of the Canary Islands has devised a method of extracting electricity from the atmosphere 'without the use of chemicals or a dynamo or any motive force.' Franklin did a thing very like this when he flew his kite, but making practical use of atmospheric electricity is a different matter."

"A REMARKABLE phenomenon," remarks *Knowledge*, "was recently observed on the Californian coast. One day last July a streak of 'red water' was noticed some distance off the mouth of San Pedro harbor, which subsequently broke up into a number of patches, each of several acres in extent. In the course of a few days these patches reached the shore, when the red color was found to be due to the presence of countless myriads of animalcules belonging to the 'flagellate' group At night the sea was brilliantly phosphorescent over the red area. The most extraordinary fact connected with the visitation was the death of a large number of marine animals, including rays, sharks, and sea-cucumbers, which were apparently poisoned by the animalcules. The bodies of these creatures when cast upon the beach exhaled a most pestiferous odor. At least two hundred miles of coast came under the influence of the 'red water.'"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MORAL ASPECT OF AN ACT OF GOD.

UNDER the above caption the London *Spectator* (May 17) engages in the current discussion of the Martinique calamity in its relation to a divine Providence. Adverting to the question as to how far such disasters are to be considered acts of God, *The Spectator* reasons as follows:

"The consideration of instances shows that a disaster arising from a pure act of God is extraordinarily rare, and that as the standard of prudence rises, as the storehouses of experience expand, as the knowledge of the laws of nature increases, even these rare instances tend to disappear. Many accidents that formerly would have been attributed to the act of God would now rightly be referred to gross personal negligence. Surely, therefore, we may have faith enough in science at least to believe that the day will come when men will no longer be afflicted by the dread of sudden and irresistible acts of nature that can not be foreseen, or if foreseen can not be prevented or forestalled. Is it, for instance, too much to suppose, had there been in the town of St. Pierre a high standard of prudence, a large accumulation of experience, and an adequate and (quite attainable) knowledge of the laws of nature in their application to volcanic conditions, that this outburst could have been prophesied with certitude months ago, and the entire population removed to some safe place for temporary refuge?

"If this is true, the 'so-called act of God' takes on a new aspect. By means of such acts, through dread of such acts, the human race is compelled to develop to the utmost its highest intellectual and its deepest moral functions. We can imagine without irreverence the Creator saying to the created: 'I have given you inherent power to control and use all the forces of nature; if you do not choose to develop that power these forces will slay you.' It will scarcely be denied that it is in the contest with nature that the highest intellectual faculties of man have been developed. It is less obvious, though equally true, that it is in that same conflict that the deepest moral faculties have been also evolved. For nature has a way of creating new and subtle problems that require for solution not merely intellectual, but also extraordinary moral qualities. The laws of supply and demand, for instance, have created great cities and industrial districts which have in their rapid growth developed appalling social problems, such as overcrowding and chronic pauperism. These new problems involve the year-long misery, suffering, and degradation of vast multitudes, and not merely—for one may use such a word in such a comparison—the one great awful pang of an instantaneous 'act of God.' Such social problems are acts of God as truly as the volcanic upheavals in the West Indies, and indeed have more than once been accompanied by social volcanic horrors more fearful than those which we mourn to-day. To solve such problems, such acts of God, needs the highest human intelligence, the noblest human sympathy, love and self-sacrifice."

It is customary in reasoning upon great evils, indeed, all evils, to construct a logical dilemma, one horn of which excludes God's plenary power and the other of which impeaches His beneficence. Referring to this form of argument, *The Spectator* says:

"If the superbest manifestations of human nature are involved in the attainment of empire over the forces that are exhibited in the working of natural laws, then it would appear to be the mere negation of reason to say that because terrible pain and loss and vicarious suffering are involved in the conflict there can be no God, or that if there be one He is either not all-powerful or not wholly moral. It is not necessary to solve the mystery and apparent cruelty of vicarious suffering in order to justify the ways of God with man. It is by results that man is able to justify to himself the sufferings of this present world. He is appalled and horrified that the flowing fire of Mount Pelée should have fallen upon the just and upon the unjust; that innocent babes and saintly men and women should have been overwhelmed in the company of the sinners of the fated city. But with reflection the judgment modifies. We do not know, tho knowing human nature we may surmise, what acts of sublime heroism, what deeds of noble repentance, may have taken place in those dreadful minutes of destruction; but we do know that a disaster of this kind will set science to work to devise warnings and safeguards that will render life among volcanic ranges safer; and we do know that already the thrill of sympathy through the world is awakening self-sacrifice, and is drawing together in joint effort for the sufferers alien races long embittered by clashing ambitions and the sound of war. Thus, even applying the slight test of near results, we see, in this extreme case, that the passion for humanity need not hopelessly descend to the denial of God. If this is so, we may surely affirm the moral aspect of every act of God. In a word, we have no more cause to deny the existence of God because of a great and violent catastrophe than we have when a swollen stream drowns a home-going laborer on a dark night. The difference is not in kind but only in degree. Nor, again, if we can trust God's purpose in the smaller mutations of life, is there any sufficient reason to doubt it in the shock of earthquake? If we are to turn materialists, we must find a better reason than that conveyed when death is simultaneous, sudden, painful, terrific, and multitudinous."

THE HEART OF CHRISTIANITY?

ONE of the commonest attempts now being made by persons who are trying to readjust religious formulas is to condense into the simplest and briefest form possible the essentials of religious truth. In considering what is the essence of Christianity, William Hayes Ward, D.D., in *The Independent* (June 12), classifies religion as a section of ethics, and affirms that the contribution of Christianity to ethics consists of the answer it gives to the chief ethical question, viz., What is man's duty? Christianity's peculiar and essential feature is the doctrine of Love:

"Christianity first taught ethics its first principle of Love. In doing that it showed that righteousness, justice, common morals is not enough. Something more vital is needed, something more positive and forceful. Not to have done wrong is something, not to do to others what you would not have them do to you; but it has in it nothing really divine. To do justice is but the neutral level of morals, not bad and hardly good."

The pagan religions and Judaism failed to be truly missionary, and could not become universal because they never made the positive doctrine of love primary and central. Love, however, to be developed, must be practically applied, and hence a conversion is required by it to service and to evangelism. Dr. Ward proceeds to eliminate as essential various things that have at one time or other been required as integral to faith:

"Christianity must be a *spiritual* and not a formal, ceremonial religion. As it is not national, but individual, so it is not priestly, but spiritual. It accepts God as a spirit, who must therefore be worshiped in spirit and in truth. Christianity may use days, places, and rites, but they are no part of essential Christianity. Christianity finds use for the Sabbath, but the Sabbath is not a part of Christianity. Christianity honors the church, but can exist without the church. Christianity has two or more sacraments, but can dispense with all of them and still be good Christianity, for Christianity is not a body, but a spirit, and that spirit is love."

In a similar strain Dr. Ward rules out from among the essentials of faith the miraculous conception and other miracles:

"Christianity teaches biographical facts about Christ; but we must distinguish the important from the non-important. It is interesting, but not important, that he came as a child. Paul never speaks of the virgin-birth, perhaps never heard of it, as the Gospels had not been written in his time. Christ's miracles are interesting and throw much light on his character, but they have not the importance of his teachings and example. Those teachings would be equally valuable if Jesus had performed no miracles or had come to the earth as others come or had come full-grown. These biographical facts, however interesting and however important, are not essential to the substance of Christianity. Christ's command of love and his teaching that God is a loving Father is essential."

A person may be a Christian even tho unable to believe in a

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future life and holding to the doctrine of annihilation; even tho this involves disbelief in the resurrection of Jesus:

"Christ's resurrection is of even more importance than his death, because on it is based a considerable part of our faith in the future life; and it was of even greater importance for this reason to the early church A belief in a future life, of blessedness for the good, and in which persistent wrong will suffer retribution, is of no little help, especially in beginning a life of self-sacrificing love; for in it self-love adds its aid to disinterested love. But a belief in the future life, and so in Christ's resurrection, is not absolutely essential to Christian character, which, as we have seen, is the really essential thing in Christianity; for only the life of love is essential. It was in a flash of excessive and mistaken oratorical fervor that Paul exclaimed, 'What advantageth it me if the dead rise not? Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.'"

BIBLICAL CRITICISM IN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

"IF the critical study of the Bible be accepted as inevitable and desirable, to what extent are the results of this to be introduced into our Sunday-schools at the present time?" This question receives the consideration of several representative men, known either as Biblical critics or prominent Sunday-school workers, who express their views in *The Biblical World* (May). A. E. Dunning, D.D., editor of *The Congregationalist* and one of the International Committee on the Sunday-school lessons, describes the situation as follows:

"A widening chasm divides the teaching of the Bible in schools and colleges from its teaching in many Sunday-schools. The accepted principles of the development of life and of the growth of literature, as taught in public schools, are being contradicted in Sunday-schools, in the effort to defend theories of the creation of the universe and of the composition of the Bible which are contrary to known laws of the evolution of nature and of literature. The consequences of such opposing teachings are not difficult to predict.

"The main conclusions of Biblical criticism are now accepted with practical unanimity by all scholars who have given attention to them. They have been reached by patient investigation, and have displaced traditional theories among educated people, just as the truths of geology and astronomy have supplanted the age-long imaginations of men concerning the structure of the earth and the laws of the universe, that the sun, moon, and stars revolved around the earth. These conclusions have entered into modern Biblical literature as an essential part of it. They are assumed in nearly all teachers' Bibles and recent commentaries, and in the majority of lesson helps. The last step, their acceptance in the popular mind, can be hindered only temporarily by unreasoning conservatism, ignorance, or prejudice.

"The Sunday-school is not the place to follow or to work out the processes by which these conclusions have been reached; still less the place to controvert them. But the results of criticism, so far as they correct false theories of the Bible and illumine its revealed truth, should be known and used by the teacher to increase the power of his teaching."

Prof. Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn Theological Seminary (Presby.), regards the Sunday-school as really not a school, but a place for exerting religious personal influence; and while assuming that some results of Biblical criticism will inevitably be found there, he makes the following suggestions:

"In my judgment, the most profitable study of the Bible, for most Sunday-schools, is that which mainly confines itself to the contents and the practical bearings of those parts of the Scriptures which directly illustrate the problems of life and duty. Of all things, a Sunday-school should avoid neglecting the work which it can do well for the sake of attempting work that is beyond its reach."

Camden M. Cobern, D.D., of New York City (Methodist Episcopal), thinks that the results of modern criticism should be utilized in a greater degree in the Sunday-schools than at present. He writes:

"That the viewpoint of present-day evangelical scholarship with regard to most Biblical questions is different from that occupied twenty-five years ago is also evident, not only to ministers, but to most of the intelligent laymen connected with our Sunday-schools. Even those who are not academically trained, or well read theologically, are sure that something has happened. Many of these are eagerly inquisitive to know whether there is a new 'orthodoxy' which, while it takes account of all the valid results of modern criticism, yet finds itself able to hold to the great fundamental faiths of Christianity.

"Notwithstanding, then, the acknowledged delicacy of the situation, and admitting that it is better even yet to do or say nothing rather than to do or say the wrong thing, or the right thing in the wrong way, I am beginning to feel that there is a present need in Sunday-school work of a greater utilization of the results of modern Biblical criticism. . . . . .

"The main function of Biblical criticism in the Sunday school is to safeguard the scholars from false teaching, so that they will not have to unlearn in later years what they learn in Sunday-school, or else drift off into infidelity. My judgment would be that 90 per cent. of the prevailing intellectual skepticism has arisen because of childhood misconceptions as to what truths were fundamental to Christianity. These men have discovered the unreliability of certain things which they were taught to believe, and, supposing these beliefs to be essential to Christianity, they have given up all faith in the Christian system."

Amory H. Bradford, D.D., one of the editors of *The Outlook*, notes the inability of the average teacher to teach Biblical criticism, and goes on to say:

"But, usually, the work of interpreting the principles of criticism had better be left to the pulpit, and the Sunday-school confine itself to teaching the contents of the Bible, and to impressing such truths as may be essential to daily living. By this I do not mean that the new knowledge should be excluded, but only that for many years to come it will be impossible to secure persons able properly to teach or to apply it, simply because most teachers are themselves ignorant."

Milton S. Terry, D.D., of Garrett Biblical Institute (Methodist Episcopal), considers that the task of carrying on critical Biblical study is comparatively easy and one that ought to be undertaken. He says:

"Every such school is supposed to be primarily for the study of the Holy Scriptures, and why should they ignore or seek to avoid important questions about the original texts, the authorship and composition of the different books of the canon, and their probable chronological order? Much information on all these subjects may be acquired without a knowledge of the original languages of the Bible. A competent teacher could easily conduct a series of most helpful lessons in textual criticism, with a class of boys and girls twelve to fifteen years old, by means of the Authorized Version and the Revised Version of the New Testament, simply comparing a selection of passages (*e.g.*, Matt. vi. 13; xvii. 21; Mark ix. 29; xi. 26; Luke ix. 55; John v. 4; Acts viii. 37; 1 Tim. iii. 16; 1 John v. 7), and explaining why such changes have been made."

A warning against merely destructive criticism is sounded by H. Clay Trumbull, of *The Sunday-School Times*, who remarks that "a boy with a piece of smoked glass can see spots on the sun," while "it requires the ability of the scientist with the aid of the spectrum to show the beauty and separate colors of the sun's rays."

W. C. Bitting, D.D., of New York (Baptist), not only holds that Biblical criticism should have a place, but the supreme place in our Sunday-schools:

"In so far as Biblical criticism is a method of study, historical research, scientific investigation, rigidly loyal to facts, and relentless in rejecting fancies, the sincere effort to treat the Bible honestly, there is need for it in every school, and it should hold the supreme place. There is no remedy for the foolish religious fads that have sprung out of false methods of Bible study except such a process. For such grotesque distortions and caricatures of Christianity there is no preventive comparable to it. The wild 'isms' which reach our churches thrive because of the very methods of study which Biblical criticism corrects."

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RECENT VIEWS OF ECCLESIASTICAL UNITY.

THE constant conflict in the Anglican communion between the "Romanizing" and the "Broad-Church" parties continues to elicit discussion of the possibility of reunion between the Roman Catholic and some portions of the Protestant Church. Two books on this subject have lately appeared, the first in England, a series of sermons preached mainly in Westminster Abbey by Rev. H. Hensley Henson, B.D., entitled "Godly Union and Concord"; the other in New York, entitled "England and the Holy See," by Spencer Jones, M.A. These volumes are reviewed by *The Catholic World* (June), which presents its own point of view on the question of reunion as follows:

"Souls instinctively drawn to faith and definite dogma are beating their way steadily toward the center of sound doctrine and firm discipline; those of the opposite sort are gathering together upon a platform bound to grow broader and broader until it is able to support all who are willing to be called religious men, and who yet disbelieve in the existence of a living, infallible teacher. Instead of one kind of reunion, there are two; for some men rally round the dogmatic principle; others about the rationalistic. By every rule of logic and every principle of consistency, both these reunions should inevitably be accomplished; and then, until faith has overcome, humanity will remain divided into these two hosts, the consistent followers of antagonistic standards—authority and private judgment. The pity is that, among those disposed to listen to a teacher, there should be more than a single camp."

The Catholic World, however, makes perfectly plain what basis of reunion it would propose:

"On what conditions will Christendom actually be united? No one has said; no one can say. An ideal is being sought for, and the conditions of attaining it have not yet been specified. Tho the proposal is as yet but a vague one; tho the outlook be hazy and indefined, as is often and truly charged; still, let us at least display some responsive enthusiasm in the presence of so splendid a vision as that of Christendom reunited. But again, let us always remember that enthusiasm is not a cover for compromise; for even supposing, *per impossible*, that the Church of Rome were to concede some vital points, her concession would necessarily be in vain; for the instant it was made reunion with Rome would lose its charm for England. Rome's peculiar and unique trait as distinguished from all other claimants is precisely her consistent and everlasting refusal to alter one iota of her teaching."

The advantages possible to Roman Catholics from a reunion with the Anglican communion in view of the growth of the American spirit are thus pointed out:

"For ourselves in the Western world a more than ordinary interest and importance attach to the subject of England's reunion with the Holy See. Whatever Mr. [Benjamin] Kidd's latest book may prove, at least it exhibits incontestable evidence of the impression America's prospects are making upon the world. Call them Anglo-Saxon, or what you will, the 'principles of Western civilization' have come to stay and to dominate. There is a reality underlying such phrases as 'the Americanization of the world.' Even were Great Britain's influence as a world-power to diminish, nevertheless the English-speaking races give unmistakable promise of playing a leading part in the future molding of humanity. What then? Why, it needs no prophet to suggest that the reunion of England—or even of the High-Church party—with the Holy See would go far toward evolving a condition of Catholicism possessed of 'Projected Efficiency'—nicely adjusted, that is to say, to the needs and aspirations of the coming age. Were England Catholic again as of old, and America as Catholic as there is hope of making her, then we would hear no more of the popular calumny that our church is a thing of the past and built in conformity to conditions that have disappeared forever. . . . . .

"It is the fair promise of the future, this dream of a Christendom reunited and rejuvenated, with strength renewed as the eagle's. And it is almost all we have to sustain us while we contemplate the present distressing accumulation of numbers and power by the church's enemies. What can be done to further the realization of the blessed vision? No one dare point out in detail. But this is certain: the first great need is readiness to concede all that principle will allow. The indefinite possibilities of adaptation, when things are viewed in this spirit, almost persuade us to delay and speculate on what might be done; but it is unsafe to wander in this maze without official guides. History, honestly studied, however, will throw a broad and searching light over the future by reflection from events and changes in the past. It will even encourage us to dream of wonder-working developments. But before beginning to dream, there is another detail to be attended to, namely, the creation of an atmosphere in which dreams will possess a strong likelihood of being reproduced by reality later on. We dare say the foremost advocates of reunion would regard it as an amply sufficient cause of thanksgiving and joy if they could hear it said by one and all: We promise that to promote reunion we will make every possible concession which is not repugnant to inviolable principles."

The same general subject is treated editorially in *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., May 24), in a review of one of the books already mentioned. Speaking of the proposition of unity on a Roman Catholic foundation, the editor says:

"The great fraternity of a common belief can not be obscured by dogmatic differences and ritual divergences. The Roman system can never, from our point of view, offer a basis for a restored Catholic Church; but that the individual Roman Catholic should be considered anything but a fellow Christian and fellow citizen is abhorrent to the temper of American civilization. Social isolation on account of belief can not flourish in this atmosphere. Absurd and foolish things have been said in polemical attacks on the Roman Church. On both sides there are too many bitter memories. Let them be used as the lessons of past experience, not as guides for the future. The history of the civilized world since the Reformation has proved conclusively that everywhere human nature is found at about the same standard, both in its excellencies and in its defects."

THE SHRINE OF POSITIVISM.

THE memory and singular personality of Auguste Comte are brought vividly to mind again by the monument which is soon to be dedicated to the renowned philosopher in Paris on the Place de Sorbonne. This monument, the work of the sculptor Injalbert, consists of a bust of the founder of Positivism accompanied by two allegorical figures; one representing a young woman holding a child in her arms, supposed to symbolize humanity rising higher with each generation; the other the figure of a young man in an attitude of meditation, symbolizing manual workers called to intellectual culture. In these two images, according to a French critic, is resumed the supreme thought of Auguste Comte, which is in brief as follows: "Humanity, enfranchised from all religions which in their time have helped to develop it, has no longer any other object of religious worship than itself. This is of itself its unique religion."

The apartment in which Auguste Comte died (September 5, 1857) in the Rue Monsieur-le-Prince, No. 10, where he had lived for sixteen years, has been preserved by his followers in the same condition as at the time of his death. It is the social center of Positivism. The following description of this apartment and of the ceremonial system of Comte's followers is found in a recent number of the *Magasin Pittoresque*, written by Felicien Pascal:

"This apartment is a veritable sanctuary where the profane are admitted only as an exceptional favor. In general, admission is reserved alone to members of the Positivist Society. The apartment consists of a salon, library, dining-room, and bedchamber. The whole furnished in simple style of the Louis Philippe period, for Comte was by no means a rich man. The bare, shining floors are devoid of either rugs or carpets, as these had not come into general use in the time of Auguste Comte. Upon the walls of the dining-room hang a few photographs,

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among which is to be remarked the portrait of Danton, who is for the Positivists the great man of the Revolution, and that of the house in Montpellier where Comte was born, a very ordinary dwelling with a group of bushy trees separating the garden from the street.

"In the center of the salon stands a table which is of great importance to Positivism. It has a round top of gray marble supported by three mahogany legs. It must not be thought that this table serves for spiritual manifestations, for Positivists admit neither occult powers nor the survival of personality after death. But nevertheless this table must be considered the most precious object among the relics of Auguste Comte, for it was before this table that the great philosopher gave his lectures to the disciples that came to him, and it is around this same table that are administered the nine sacraments of the Positivist religion. In the salon, among other portraits is to be seen one of Comte himself, painted in such bituminous colors as to give him with his clean-shaved face quite an ecclesiastical aspect. On the opposite wall hangs the portrait of Clotilde de Vaux, whose intelligent and tender affection exalted so powerfully the great philosopher and inspired him with his personal theories concerning the relations of men and women and the social mission of woman.

"In the library the books of Auguste Comte are ranged in two high cases with glass doors which permit their ordinary bindings to be seen. There must be something over a hundred volumes, the number which, according to Comte, should suffice for the library of every faithful Positivist. Chairs are arranged in this room, one before the other, indicating the present use of the apartment as a lecture-room. From this one passes into the bedchamber where the philosopher died. His bedstead in plain mahogany, Empire style, is made up as if he were coming to occupy it again. Above the simple couch hangs a portrait of Comte, taken after his death. Upon the black marble mantle stands a vase of artificial flowers under a glass case. These flowers were the work of Clotilde de Vaux. A tea-pot in blue porcelain and the cup from which he last drank stand beside the superannuated bouquet. In a panel beside the bed are suspended the garments worn by the defunct. One can not help thinking that the preservation of the least objects which August Comte used by his pious disciples corresponds exactly with the Catholic veneration for the saints. It is not alone in the worship of the relics of its founder that the rites of Positivism consist. It also possesses nine sacraments, intended to remind man of his social functions in the principal events of his life, and these sacraments are conferred upon the Positivists of Paris around the gray marble table with the mahogany legs, which thus takes on the character of a veritable altar.

"The Presentation is the sacrament of the new-born child. It is administered by the presentation of the infant some time after its birth to the adepts. The Initiation is conferred at fourteen years. It marks the entrance of the adolescent into self-conscious life. The Admission is accorded at twenty-one years. It indicates a conscious and reflected participation in human life. The Destination, administered at twenty-eight years, consecrates the definite choice of a career in which one is to contribute to the universal life of humanity. Marriage is the foundation of the family. Altho there is no age indicated to receive it, it is preferred that it take place between the age of twenty-eight and forty-four years. Maturity is conferrred upon a man at forty-two years. It reminds him of the fulness of life upon which he has entered. At sixty-three years a man receives the sacrament of Retreat. Death confers upon him the sacrament of Transformation, and posterity the last and definitive sacrament of Incorporation of his memory and of his works, if he has accomplished any, into the common treasury of the ideas of humanity.

"Like Christianity, like Mohammedanism, like the Revolution, Positivism counts the years from an era peculiar to itself. It dates from 1789. Positivists are therefore at present in the one hundred and fourteenth year of the Great Crisis. They have likewise a calendar of their own.

"Each month is named after a distinguished man, beginning with Moses and including Homer, Aristotle, Archimedes, Cæsar, St. Paul, Charlemagne, Dante, Shakespeare, Descartes, Frederick, and the French scientist Bichat—thirteen months in all, of twenty-eight days each. Each day is consecrated to one or more great men as in Catholicism to one or more saints.

"The Positivists recognize the authority of a director of Positivism. His rôle, while respecting the independence of thought allowed to each one of the faithful, is equal to that of the Pope in Catholicism. M. Pierre Lafitte is still invested with this authority, which M. Jeannolle will inherit when M. Lafitte shall have received the sacrament of the Transformation.

"Finally, there are dissenting disciples who reproach the faithful of the official church with giving too favorable an interpretation of the doctrines of Comte to revolutionary democracy. And among the adherents of the church of the Rue Monsieur le Prince there are those who claim their independence of mind from the letter of his doctrine."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SCOTCH DECISION ON HIGHER CRITICISM.

ANOTHER significant indication of the increasing tolerance with which the higher criticism is regarded was found in connection with the proceedings of the General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland, May 23, when that body declined by a decisive vote to take action upon Dr. George Adam Smith's recent work "Modern Criticism and the Teaching of the Old Testament." The motion for tolerance was presented by Principal Rainy, who argued it at length. It declares that while the members of the Assembly are not held as accepting or authorizing the critical theories set forth in Dr. Smith's book, "it is not the duty of the church to institute any process against Professor Smith." This motion, which was made the action of the Assembly, contains this declaration:

"The Assembly recognize that the discussions in regard to the origin and history of Biblical books, which for a number of years have exercised the minds of learned men, have tended to create perplexity and anxiety for many Christian people; yet, recalling the results of former discussions, the Assembly earnestly exhort their people not to be soon shaken in mind by what they hear of statements regarding the Bible, or regarding some parts of its contents. These will in due time be weighed, adjusted, and put in their proper place. Above all the fluctuations of human opinion, the Lord rules and overrules: and His word abides."

Dr. Rainy himself is the recognized leader of the United Free Church. In the course of his speech, an hour long, supporting Dr. Smith, recalling the time when people were troubled over the geological discoveries, he said, as reported in the London *Guardian* (May 28):

"New facts of science were then discovered and at first people were unable to assign them their proper place in relation to the story of Creation; but, when the facts were seen to be facts beyond dispute, it was not long ere the interpretation of Genesis i. was adjusted to the facts. So, he maintained, a certain amount of established fact had been recognized in speculations or criticisms by accredited scholars. If facts were facts, the ascertainment of them was pure gain; let them never be afraid of such."

The Congregationalist (June 14), remarking upon the addresses of Principal Rainy and Professor Orr, says:

"Both these Christian statesmen made it plain that the question was not what judgment should be pronounced on Professor Smith, but what was to be the attitude of the church on the modern movement which is called the higher criticism. It was well described as a movement of long growth, widely spread, in which the trend of opinion of devout Christian scholars is that facts have been made known as established which must be faced, and which require readjustment of views regarding the character and methods of the inspiration of the Bible. The vote of the Assembly not to institute any process against Professor Smith, 534 against 263, places this great conservative church in hearty support of full and free investigation into the history and character of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and is not less an affirmation of its confidence that these Scriptures contain the supreme revelation of God to men. It is twenty-four years since the trial for heresy of W. Robinson Smith in one of the two bodies now united in this Assembly, on charges similar to those against Prof. George Adam Smith. The vote now taken indicates the progress of the Protestant Church throughout the world during the last quarter of a century."

Zion's Herald (June 11) notes the same contrast between the present and the past, and acknowledges the gain to religious freedom from the change that has come throughout the religious world.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND'S ENEMIES ON THE BOER PEACE.

CONTINENTAL Europe comments in a most unamiable frame of mind upon the end of the war in South Africa. The German newspapers as a rule seem to be disconcerted. Ever since the Boer war began they have been denouncing Great Britain for it, and predicting that she would, or asserting that she should, go to pieces in the struggle so recently terminated. The London *Times*, through its Berlin correspondent, refers to the German expressions of opinion in the following severe terms:

PEACE BE WITH YOU.

They fly to each other's arms and weep from pain and joy.

THE BOER: "I'd gladly embrace you, but you've shot off my arms."
THE BRITON: "I'd gladly be on a peace footing with you, but you've shot off my legs." —*Der Floh.*

"The value of German comments on the restoration of peace in South Africa is questionable, seeing that to a very great extent they represent the reflections of impotent malice, disappointment, or despairing resignation. Whoever during the last two and a half years has followed the attitude of German public opinion has enjoyed a unique opportunity of correcting false impressions regarding the distribution of the friends and foes of England on the continent of Europe. . . . The German Government originally set the tune to which public opinion danced. When the hopelessness and futility of the original policy stood revealed to the whole world, it was too late to call back the forces of hate and calumny which had been set in motion. Even the semi-official press could not be curbed."

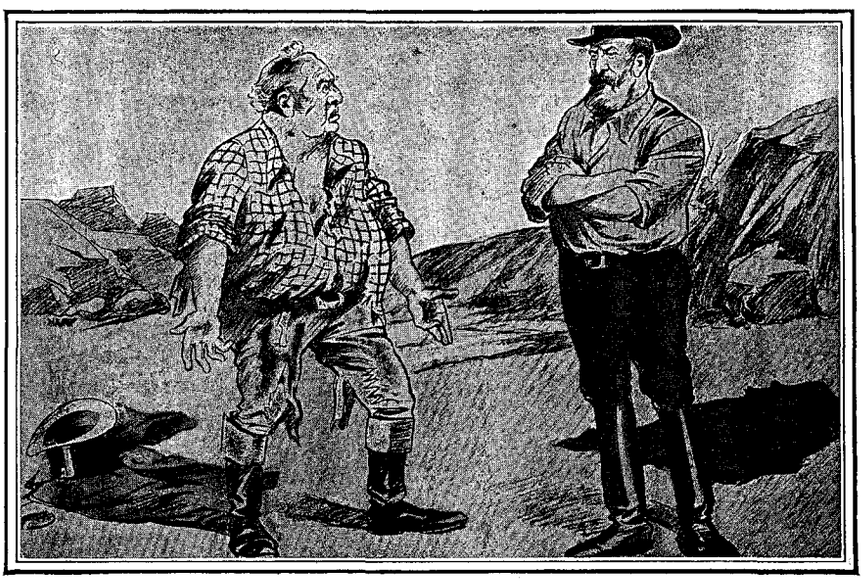
The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which has been bitterly anti-British since the war began, says there may yet grow up a generation of Boers in South Africa that will reverse the fates of this war. Yet it thanks God the war is over. The equally anti-British *Hamburger Nachrichten* quotes English comments on the peace, and says they show how rejoiced the British are to get off so well and so easily. "The peril into which England was led and which she has overcome was a deadly peril." The same paper notes English tributes to the Boers, and says that these are inspired not by generosity toward a beaten foe but by Britain's shame at her own weakness. The Boers come inwardly strengthened out of the war, which can not be said of Great Britain. Thus the comment runs in the German press, the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) not sparing the British lion any more than the others. The terms of peace, oddly enough, are not deemed so favorable to the Boers. The *Rheinsch-Westfäliche Zeitung* says:

"England now rules the Boer republics and will thus have vast patronage to bestow. The railroads will all be constructed by England. German monopolies, like the noted dynamite concession, will be done away with. . . . In short another part of the globe is closed as a mart for German labor products."

French papers of the popular type indulge, as usual, in violent denunciation of everything British. The ministerial *Temps* (Paris), however, speaks in a dignified way, says it is glad the war is over, and attributes the peace to the King's coronation. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says the terms are not favorable to the Boers. The *Intransigéant* (Paris) attacks Great Britain as a foe to mankind, and it says that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs is in the pay of King Edward, altho all this seems to have very little bearing on the peace. The *Matin* (Paris), which supported the Boers, says that Europe will breathe freely now that the nightmare of war is over. The *Echo de Paris* says:

"The Boers are not beaten. They are more powerful than they ever were. They have given a blow to the tradition of British power. The men called bandits by Chamberlain negotiated as equals with Kitchener and Milner."

The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a Liberal and enlightened paper, which has denounced Great Britain throughout the war, now calls upon the continent of Europe to cease slandering the English. It says that the terms of peace are creditable to both sides and that the peace itself will be "lasting" if Great Britain acts in good faith. In Holland, press opinion favors the Boers to the last gasp. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says that Great Britain will yet reap what she has sown, while the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* says the Boers could never have accepted the published terms of peace. There must be secret terms about which the world knows nothing. In Spain all the papers, except dynastic sheets like the



PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

JOHN BULL TO BOER: "No one will know who surrendered, but if you pretend that I licked you I'll give you anything you want." —*Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

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Epoca (Madrid), insist that Britain is shamed before the world. The *Imparcial* (Madrid) says the Boers won. Salisbury and Chamberlain are the defeated party. As for the Nationalist papers in Ireland, they can not conceal their indignation at the turn of affairs. *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin) says:

"It is very interesting to note the frantic attempts of the Jingo newspapers to prove to the world, in face of the facts, that England has conquered the Boers. The compulsory payment of the war indemnity is one of the vital facts which they find most difficult to explain. Never before in the history of warfare was the conqueror compelled to pay to the conquered a war indemnity of £3,000,000, supplemented by a liberal loan without interest. This is indeed a decisive test which settles at once and without the possibility of doubt the vital question which side won and which side lost in the war that is just over. . . . The credit of the peace which has just concluded belongs to the King and Lord Kitchener. His Majesty's interposition was inspired by kindly humanity. Moreover, he naturally did not desire to have his coronation marred by the coincidence of 'Another Great Boer Victory.' Lord Kitchener knew that the war could be no longer maintained. Peace with ignominy is at least better than war with greater ignominy, which was the only alternative. But if the peace is to be maintained, the curb on the tongues of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner must not be relaxed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TROUBLES OF COUNT VON BÜLOW.

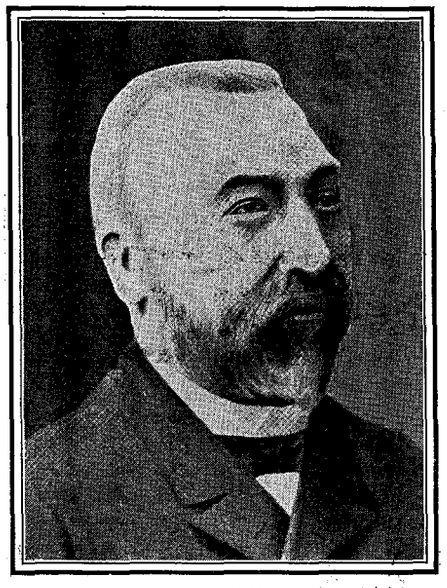
THE imperial German Chancellor, Count von Bülow, is in the midst of a series of complications that make his task of "assisting" Emperor William very difficult. The Agrarians are said to have cowed him on the tariff question. He has raised a hornet's nest about his ears by saying in effect that the Poles breed like rabbits and thus threaten to swamp the Germans, who breed like hares only. A short time ago he gave an interview to the Pairs *Figaro* in which he talked freely, if not sensationally, about the Triple Alliance and kindred topics. He said the Triple Alliance made for peace and did not menace France, and that Germany wants peace in the Far East and seeks only to build up her commerce there. He denied that Germany wants to form any sort of combination with the United States to protect mutual interests in the Orient or for any other purpose. These several utterances and acts have drawn down upon Count von Bülow a shower of press criticisms of bewildering variety and complexity. The *Temps* (Paris), speaking of his "strange weakness," says:

"Those who persist, in spite of one disappointment after another, in placing their faith in Count von Bülow, in seeing in him something more than an amiable skeptic, an idle do-nothing, at heart indifferent to great principles, ready to sacrifice everything in order to retain the good graces of the extreme Agrarians, and trembling at the frown of the country aristocracy—such observers maintain that it is wrong to judge a man out of his sphere, and that the real field for his capacity is that of diplomacy."

But it is in this very field, pursues this critic, that Count von Bülow shows his incompetence. Recent developments reveal that he is inferior to nearly all contemporary statesmen, and that "he has few faults left to commit." It must be admitted also that the Chancellor made, even in the opinion of his countrymen, what we Americans call "a break" when he compared Germans to hares and Poles to rabbits in breeding capacity. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, a Clerical paper, says that Count von Bülow has in this hideous figure of speech passed judgment upon his own policy, for he must mean that he wants to drown like young cats all new-born Polish children. The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that there would have been a storm of indignation had Chamberlain talked like that in England. The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, an anti-Polish paper, condemns the "hares and rabbits" simile. Attention is called in the *National Zeitung* to Count von Bülow's fondness for figures of speech in all his public utterances. He lately compared himself to the shepherd Paris in classical mythology, who had to award the golden apple to one of the three goddesses who contended for it. English papers express the opinion that Emperor William can not stand Count von Bülow much longer unless he gets something done and makes less trouble.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

M. JUSTIN COMBES, the new prime minister in France, is a pronounced anti-Clerical. His name was practically unknown outside of his own country prior to the formation of the present ministry, nor did the great majority of Frenchmen know anything about him either. He was at one time minister of education and studied in early life for the priesthood, altho now so much opposed to the political policy of the Roman Catholic Church in France. He is about sixty-seven years old, practical, self-contained, and sagacious. The rest of the cabinet is made up of good material. M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General André, Minister of War, hold over from the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry. The impression in Europe is that there will now begin a brisk anti-Clerical campaign. To quote the London *Spectator*:



PREMIER COMBES,
Head of the New French Ministry.

"M. Combes, whom the church fears and detests, will carry out the law against associations till the monastic life becomes nearly impossible, and will endeavor so to 'laicise' education that the interference of a priest in a school of any kind shall deprive it of all claim to state help, even if it is not treated directly as an offense. They will, in short, commence a campaign against the church which will stop short only of complete disestablishment, a revolution of which they are a little afraid, because, tho it would relieve the treasury and impair the social position of the bishops—a subject of endless irritation—it might annoy the peasantry, who would have to pay for Clerical offices, which they have never paid for, and would deprive the state of all pretext, and indeed of all means, for restraining or punishing the more fanatical section of the clergy."

French Radical opinion certainly demands energetic action of the nature thus outlined. But the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which is often accused of Clerical sympathies, has another view:

"It appears that M. Combes is more concerned than was at first supposed in regard to the initiative of his ministry, and in particular more concerned with regard to the actual needs of the country. He is not quite so bent as his too assiduous friends thought upon a policy of combat and upon taking up his time with measures more sectarian than efficacious. Does M. Combes feel the need of ideas? Where will he get them? Radicalism is the domain of passions without ideas, the chosen field of phraseology and the demogog. It is a place of bitterness.

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There is much ado without greatness. There is little thought. Will M. Combes have recourse to Socialist theories in the solution of the problems that will confront him? He has never shown much sympathy in that direction. The only thing left for him is to adopt some of the principles of the Moderate Republican policy."

It is noteworthy that the *Temps* (Paris), which is the organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was deemed extremely friendly to the former ministry, is expressing itself with great reserve on the subject of the Combes ministry. This is taken to mean that responsible parties are awaiting developments before committing themselves. The French press in general is taken aback at the manner in which political events have shaped themselves. The measure of the new premier has yet to be taken and the results of the pending anti-Clerical agitation have to be seen before anything definite can be said. Outside France editorial opinion is equally doubtful. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) says:

"What is going to happen? Perhaps the prevailing state of things is so firmly rooted that the new ministry can not ameliorate it. . . . The one consoling circumstance is that Waldeck-Rousseau would not have retired had there been any doubt of the safety of the republic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON.

THE recent appointment of Michael Herbert as British ambassador in Washington has occasioned wide comment and discussion in the English press. The problem of Lord Pauncefote's successor had been taken up seriously by one or two organs of British opinion. It was agreed that the British embassy in Washington could not be regarded by His Majesty's Government as a mission in a foreign country in the sense in which the British embassy in Berlin, for instance, is so regarded. It was also agreed that the man appointed should be one whom the Americans knew and liked. Before the appointment of Mr. Herbert was announced, *The Spectator* (London) said:

"It is our deliberate and firm conviction that to this great post should be appointed, not a member of the regular diplomatic service, but a man outside who is a personage in English public life. The office is nominally that of an ambassador, but in reality it is something much more—something different in kind. Just as we can never consent to the notion of speaking of America as a foreign nation, or of Americans as foreigners—the British public long ago abandoned that idea, and when it thinks or speaks of foreigners never dreams of including any member of the English-speaking kin—so we can not regard the British embassy at Washington as an embassy in foreign parts, or the American embassy in London as a foreign embassy. Those embassies stand on a perfectly different footing from ordinary embassies, and their occupants must be selected on perfectly different lines and with perfectly different intentions. The Americans have discovered most successfully the right type of man to send to us as ambassador. The moment the American envoy lands at Southampton he becomes a great figure in English public life, and the President and the State Department are always careful to send us of their best, and to choose a man able to fill the part assigned by the opinion of the nation to the ambassador from the United States. We must reciprocate, and send an Englishman capable not merely of doing the regular work of an ambassador, but of standing out in American public life as a great personage and a typical representative of his country. He must, that is, be a man capable of putting what is best and most worthy in our public life in touch with what is best and most worthy in America. The fulfilling of those functions will not in the least interfere with his necessary and important official work. Instead, they will facilitate it. Americans are by nature impatient of the old diplomatic forms and punctilios."

LATEST PORTRAIT OF MICHAEL HERBERT.

All this was said in the course of an elaborate leading article before Mr. Herbert's appointment had been announced. When the Herbert appointment had become public, *The Spectator* printed this brief paragraph:

"It was announced on Thursday that Mr. Michael Herbert had been appointed to the British embassy at Washington. We stated last week our reasons for holding that in the exceptional case of Washington it would be better to appoint a distinguished Englishman rather than a regular diplomat. Granted, however, that the appointment was to fall to a diplomat, we feel sure that no better member of the service could have been appointed than Mr. Herbert. His career has been a most distinguished one, and he is said to be a *persona grata* at Washington, where he was stationed for several years. We trust that in executing his high duties Mr. Herbert will remember that he is something more than an ambassador or the conduit-pipe for communications between the Foreign Office and the State Department. He is something much more than the British counterpart of the foreign ambassadors."

But this is not so remarkable as a letter printed by *The Spectator* which throws a most significant light upon the work Mr. Herbert will be called upon to do in Washington. The writer says:

"Washington is, of all diplomatic centers, the one into which I would not introduce an outsider, however brilliant; to make a practise of such appointments would invite disaster. The 'machine'—the vast machine which carries forward eighty millions of those who speak our tongue—is really controlled by a small 'family group' of Senators. Half a dozen men in the Senate, very quiet men, men who would be the first to disclaim this influence—herein is the problem of a successful diplomacy. What chance has an 'outsider,' an admiral or a general, who comes to Washington late in life, to penetrate these recesses? Lord Pauncefote never did, but during his first four years he was admirably served by at least two young men who would probably not have made that patient study of Washington had they been assured in advance that the big house in Connecticut Avenue was never to receive them as ambassadors. They would have taken elsewhere their genius for diplomacy, that infinite capacity for taking pains. Nor again should the chief be a lawyer; true, Lord Pauncefote was a lawyer, but he always regarded that as a disability. The Senate is full of brilliant lawyers; I pity Mr. Secretary Hay if an English ambassador began to practise law on the foreign relations committee. An 'honest English gentleman,' if possible a rich man with the right kind of wife, but above and beyond all this, a man who knows his Senate! I do not know what word to apply to that formidable, almost impossible, body, the United States Senate."

In reply to this *The Spectator* editorially pooh-poohs the idea that any "British ambassador will ever really succeed in handling the Senate, or the inner Senate, be he never so dexterous at the game." Be this as it may, the London *Times*, regardless of Senates and inner Senates, and

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taking its now usual pro-American tone, congratulates all concerned, thus:

"There is, indeed, no more important position in the diplomatic service at the present day than that of British ambassador at Washington, for there can be no more important task than that of drawing continually closer the manifold ties which should and do link together the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on either side of the Atlantic. To that end it is essential that the representative of Great Britain in the United States should possess that sympathetic understanding of the American people and of the institutions of America which the distinguished representatives of the United States in Great Britain have for many years past possessed of the British people and of British institutions. It is because responsible Americans are satisfied that Mr. Herbert possesses in a high degree that invaluable qualification that they welcome his appointment with the cordiality to which the telegram of our Washington correspondent bears witness. In fact they not only welcome it, but we are told that they have done all in their power to let it be known that they desire it. His Majesty's Government would certainly have been, to say the least, ill-advised if in these circumstances they had allowed their choice to be fettered by any of the ordinary considerations with regard to seniority which are, unfortunately, too often allowed to prevail over the interests of the public service; and the diplomatic service may congratulate itself upon possessing amongst its relatively junior members a man of sufficiently brilliant qualifications to have rendered it unnecessary to look outside its ranks for a worthy successor to Lord Pauncefote."

As for Mr. Herbert personally, the statement is made by many papers and in many forms that he is a perfect gentleman. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says:

"Great Britain and America both like to send each other good representatives, and if in the United States they appreciate our ambassadors as much as we do theirs, there is no fear of our not getting on well together. Mr. Herbert, who is a brother of Lord Pembroke, married an American lady, and therefore anything like strained relations between the two countries ought naturally to be out of the question."

PERSONAL INFLUENCE OF EDWARD VII.

THE coronation has not been without its effect in attracting attention to the personality of Edward VII. The impression he has made upon the world is on the whole favorable. He is considered an upright, capable, and conscientious man who does what he can to make life happy for his people. But he has shown a dislike to being a mere figurehead, altho he is willing enough to be a constitutional monarch. The London correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York) throws much light on this side of his character:

"He is evidently determined to keep clearly before the popular mind the close connection between the crown and Parliament, and he is taking a much more active personal interest in the course of administration. He occupies himself a good deal with military matters. On several occasions recently Lord Roberts has been required to explain to the King, and this without the assistance of a cabinet minister, the scope and meaning of some of the pending changes in the organization of the forces. Some months ago, when certain new uniforms were required for the troops, specimens were submitted to the King before they were passed by the authorities at the War Office, and a couple of private soldiers, arrayed in the new equipment, were sent to Marlborough House for his Majesty's inspection. The episode would not have occasioned any remark in Berlin, but it is a distinct innovation in Great Britain. Again, his Majesty is known to have kept a pretty tight hand over high military appointments, and he has insisted that his veto in such matters shall not be, as it usually was during the later portion of his predecessor's reign, merely nominal."

The habit of asserting himself is said by this observer to be growing on Edward VII. To quote again the exact words of our authority:

"This new attitude on the part of the King is not at all unlikely to exhibit further interesting developments before long. It is due to several causes. Admiration of the German Kaiser

THE KING AND QUEEN IN CORONATION ROBES.

has something to do with it. Until recent years the uncle and the nephew were not particularly good friends; but there is no doubt that the older man has been fascinated by the brilliant versatility and the overpowering activity of the younger. Constitutional kingship in the Victorian sense seems a pale and shadowy affair when compared with the solid flesh-and-blood kind of sovereignty which the Hohenzollern dynasty is supposed to exercise. King Edward, like the Czar and most other European rulers, has been impressed by the Kaiser's example, and is not without the natural desire to demonstrate that he too can be a monarch who governs as well as reigns."

The Spectator (London) recently declared that the intervention of the King in political affairs was unconstitutional and not to be thought of. This opinion it expressed in reply to a plea by an anonymous writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) for the King's intervention in the cabinet crisis. It was proposed that Edward VII. should use his personal influence to make Lord Rosebery Premier. The reception this proposal met with showed that the King could not go very far in his imitation of Emperor William. A comparison of King Edward with his mother, as the characters of both were brought out by the Boer war, is made as follows by the London *Times*:

"It is worth recalling now that, while she deplored the necessity of war, she never wavered to the end in her conviction that it must be fought through. It is to her, perhaps above all others, that we owe the calm dignity of temper with which the peoples of her empire have passed through the greatest ordeal they have been called upon to undergo since the downfall of Napoleon. Her son, King Edward, has inherited her spirit, and kept before her subjects the ideals she held up to them. They will show their gratitude, we may be sure, to him and to her in the august ceremonial now at hand, which he and they will rejoice to hold amidst the blessings of unbroken peace."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"George Eliot."—Leslie Stephen. (The Macmillan Company.)

"A Vacation with Nature."—Frank DeWitt Talmage. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.00 net.)

"The Service."—Henry David Thoreau. Edited by F. B. Sanborn. (Charles E. Goodspeed, $2.50 net.)

"Prisoners of Russia."—Benjamin Howard. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.40 net.)

"Standard First Reader."—Edited by Isaac K. Funk and Montrose J. Moses. (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

"Father Marquette."—Reuben G. Thevaites. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Way of Escape."—Graham Travers. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Savings and Savings Institutions."—James H. Hamilton. (The Macmillan Company, $2.25 net.)

"The Spenders."—Harry L. Wilson. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Lafitte of Louisiana."—Mary Devereux. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"Those Delightful Americans."—Mrs. Everard Cotes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Judith's Garden."—Mary E. Stone Bassett. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The White World."—Collected and arranged for the Arctic Club by Rudolf Kersting. (Lewis, Scribner & Co., $2.00 net.)

"Lennox and the Berkshire Highlands."—R. De Witt Mallary. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75 net.)

"A House of Days."—Christian Binkley. (A. M. Robertson, $1.25 net.)

"Anthology of Russian Literature."—Leo Wiener. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.00 net.)

"Ode on the Day of the Coronation of King Edward VII."—William Watson. (John Lane.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Coronation Ode.

By BLISS CARMAN.

The Independent welcomes this poem as "a literary event of large present value and larger promise." In an editorial it says:

"We warrant that it [the 'Ode'] will be easily the finest poem which the occasion will produce. The lines that we have had from Kipling are not equal to it. The Poet-Laureate can not write such a poem. It expresses, in fine musical verse, without a bit of obsequious flattery, the welcome which the procession of the British peoples offer to their new King, and their worship of right more than glory, and their recognition of the task they have undertaken for the world."

There are joy-bells over England, there are flags on London town;
There is bunting on the Channel, where the fleets go up and down;
There are bonfires alight
In the pageant of the night;
There are bands that blare for splendor, and guns that speak for might;
For another King in England is coming to the crown.

* * * * *

What people are these passing to the sound of pipe and drum;
In the garments of all nations, and singing as they come?
By the color on the cheek,
By the accent when they speak,
They are foreign-born and alien, and their homes are far to seek;
But they all come up to England, when England calls them home.

And these who speak the English tongue not in the English way.
With the careless mien and temper self-assured, whose sons are they?

"The daintiest last, to make the end most sweet."
—Shakespeare.

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By the larger, looser stride,
By the ampler ease and pride,
By the quicker catch at laughter and the outlook keener-eyed,
They were bred beneath the tent-cloth of a wider, whiter day.

From the rough red tides of Fundy where the ships go far inland,
To Kamloops where the hills are set as at a council grand;
From the waving Northern light
At the edge of polar night,
Where underneath the burnished stars the bitter trail is bright,
To the inland seas that sparkle where goodly orchards stand;

By prairie, swale and barren, by jungle and lagoon,
Where endless palm-trees rustle and the creamy breakers croon,
By cañon, ford, and pass,
By desert and morass,
In snows like stinging lashes, on seas like burning glass,
By every land and water beneath the great lone moon;

Our fathers died for England at the outposts of the world;
Our mothers toiled for England where the settler's smoke upcurled;
By packet, steam, and rail,
By portage, trek, and trail,
They bore a thing called honor in hearts that did not quail,
Till the twelve great winds of heaven saw their scarlet sign unfurled.

* * * * *

O East they go and West they go, and never can they bide,
For the longing that is in them, and the whisper at their side!
They may 'stablish hearth and home,
But the sons will forth and roam,
As their fathers did before them, across the hollow foam,
Till strange lands lift to greet them at the edges of the tide.

They have visions of a country that sorrow never knew;
They have rumors of a region where the heart has naught to rue;
And never will they rest
Till they reach the fabled West,
That is charted, dim but certain, in the Volume of the Breast,
And forever they are dreamers who make the dream come true.

In the North they are far forward, in the South they have begun,
The English of three continents who take their rule from none,
But follow on the gleam
Of an ancient, splendid dream,
That has manhood for its fabric, perfection for its theme—
With freedom for its morning-star, and knowledge for its sun.

And slowly, very slowly, the gorgeous dream grows bright,
Where rise the four democracies of Anglo-Saxon might;
The Republic, fair, alone;
The Commonwealth new-grown;
The proud, reserved Dominion with a story of her own;
And One that shall emerge at length from travail, war and blight.

O doubt not, wrong, oppression, and violence, and tears,
The ignorance and anguish and folly of the years,
Must pass and leave a mind
More sane, a soul more kind,
And the slow ages shall evolve a loftier mankind,
When over lust and carnage the great white peace appears.

For surely, very surely, will come the Prince of Peace
To still the shrieking shrapnel and bid the Maxims cease—
Not as invaders come
With gun-wheel and with drum,
But with the tranquil joyance of lovers going home
Through the scented summer twilight, when the spirit has release.

By sea and plain and mountain will spread the larger creed—
The love that knows no border, the bond that knows no breed;
For the little word of right
Must grow with truth and might,
Till monster-hearted Mammon and his sycophants take flight,
And vex the world no longer with rapine and with greed.

O England, little mother by the sleepless Northern tide,
Having bred so many nations to devotion, trust, and pride,
Very tenderly we turn
With welling hearts that yearn
Still to love you and defend you,—let the sons of men discern
Wherein your right and title, might and majesty reside.

O Sir, no empty rumor comes up the earth to-day
From the kindred and the peoples and the tribes a world away;
For they know the Law will hold
And be equal as of old,
With conscience never questioned and justice never sold,
And beneath the form and letter the spirit will have play.

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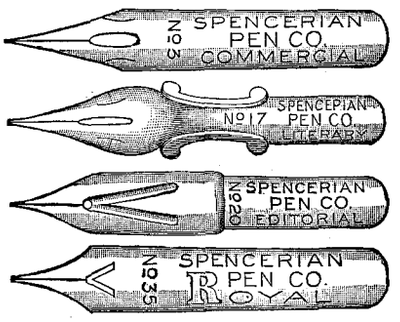

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When you hear the princely concourse take up
the word and sing,
And the Abbey of our fathers with acclamations
ring,
Know well that, true and free,
By the changeless hearts decree,
On all the winds of heaven and the currents of
the sea
From the verges of the Empire will come, "God
save the King!"

—In *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), May 31, 1902.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

S. S. S.—

Marconi brought his "Wireless" here and sent
Some cabalistic dots across the Sea.
These, we are told, were S's. Surely he
From out the alphabet chose well. They meant
A rise in wireless stock, those letters. See,
Two dashes make them dollars instantly.
$. $. $.

—FLORENCE KIMBALL RUSSEL, in *Life*.

Corrected Proverbs.—

When in Rome do [as] the Romans [do].*
Too many cooks spoil the [broth] policeman.
Necessity is the mother of [invention] thieves.
Those who live by the [sword] pen die by the [sword] pen.
There is nothing we forget sooner than past [misfortunes] favors.
A friend in need is [a] no friend [indeed] of mine.
To withhold truth is [to bury gold] sometimes the best policy.
Small profits are [a trifle] sweet-er than none at all.
Man proposes and [God disposes] woman sues him for breach of promise.
He that can not find wherewith to employ himself, let him [buy a ship or marry a wife] advertise in the papers.—JOHN ELIOT, in *Smart Set*.

* [ ] indicate words to be omitted.

Play up, Vigilants.—

Stand up, ye spellers, now, and spell—
Spell plenakistoscope and knell;
Or, take some simple word as chilly,
Or gauger, or the garden lily.
To spell such words as syllogism,
And lachrymose and synchronism,
Apocrypha and celadine,
Jepnine and homœopathy,
Paralysis and chloroform,
Rhinoceros and pachyderm,
Metampsychosis, gherkins, basque,
Is certainly not an easy task.
Allopathy and rheumatism,
And cataclysm and beleaguer,
Twelfth, eighteenth, rendezvous, intriguer,
And host of other words, all found
On English and on classic ground;
Thermopylæ, jalap, Havana,
Cinquefoil and ipecacuanha,
Are words some first-rate spellers miss
In dictionary lands like this.—*Tit-Bits*.

Try It.—A beginner in newspaper work in a Southern town who occasionally "sent stuff" to one of the New York dailies picked up last summer what seemed to him a "big story." Hurrying to the telegraph-office he "queried" the telegraph editor: "Column story on so and so. Shall I send?"

The reply was brief and prompt, but to the enthusiast unsatisfactory. "Send 600 words," was all it said.

"Can't be told in less than 1,200," he wired back. Before long the reply came:

"Story of creation of world told in 600. Try it."
—New York *Evening Post*.

His Orders.—During the war of the rebellion the captain of a Maryland regiment soon to go into action was giving instructions as to conduct under certain conditions. "We are expected to hold this position as long as possible," he explained, "altho we are to retreat if the advance of the enemy is not checked. But stand firm," he went on, "until you see the whites of their eyes—and," he added, "as I am a little lame, I think I'll start now."—Philadelphia *Times*.

Willie's Morning in History I.—

9.07-9.08, Read the *Crimson*.
9.08-9.10, Took notes.
9.10-9.16, Wrote "Willie" eight times in notebook.
9.16-9.25, Drew pictures of the lecturer.
9.25-9.29, Examined scar on thumb.
9.29-9.36, Matched pennies.
9.36, Dropped a penny on floor.
9.36-9.37, Shuffled feet with the crowd.
7.37-9.39, Squirmed.
9.39-10.00, Slept.—*Harvard Lampoon*.

A Few "Tit-Bits."—

"I am a stranger here, sir. Can you direct me to a first-rate church?"
"Oh, yes. Right round the corner."
"What sort of a preacher have they?"
"A very good man."
"Interesting?"
"Intensely so."
"Eloquent?"
"Very."
"The best preacher in town, I suppose?"
"Unquestionably."
"What's the preacher's name?"
"Ah, my friend, that is a question which modesty forbids me to answer."

Two commercial travelers were comparing notes. "I have been out three weeks," said the first, "and have only got four orders."

"That beats me," said the other; "I have been out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's from the firm to come home."

GUEST (impatiently): "I say, waiter, how long have you been employed here?"

WAITER: "'Bout a week, sir."

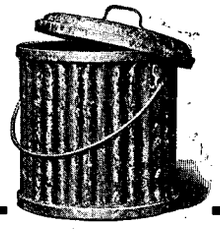
GUEST: "Oh, is that all? Then I must have given my order to some other waiter."

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.

"Make any difference in the cost o' 'em?" inquired the customer, cautiously.

"No."

"Then cook 'em with a nice slice o' ham," said he, greatly relieved.



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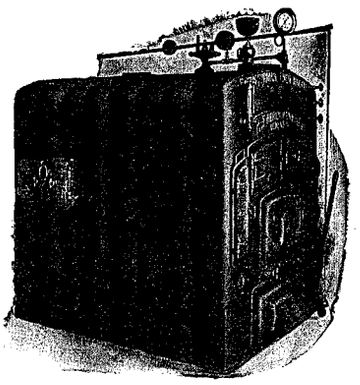

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Suggestions for a Popular Song.—(*Submitted to composers of touching and sentimental airs.*)

By a cottage neat,
So trim and sweet,
Stood, once upon a time,
A maiden fair,
With jet-black hair,
And never mind the rime;
A youth came nigh,
With loving eye,
And fondly did he greet her.
The youth, mind you, had
Walked eleven miles to see her,
And never mind the meter!

CHORUS:

Pretty Maggie O'Rafferty,
Ever so tender and true,
Poor young Patsy McCafferty
Is having a fit about you;
He's coming, I ween, and likewise I trow,
To ask you, forsooth, to marry him now,
And I've gone and rimed two of the lines, anyhow,
Pretty Ma-ag-gie O'Ra-af-ferty!

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Shakespeare Shown Up.—The following is a criticism of "Hamlet" by a genius in New South Wales:

"There is too much chinning in the piece. The author is behind the times, and appears to forget that what we want nowadays is hair-raising situations and detectives. In the hands of a skilful playwright a detective would have been put upon the track of Hamlet's uncle, and the old man would have been hunted down in a manner that would have excited the audience out of their number elevens. The moral of the piece is not good. The scene where Hamlet cheeks his mother is a very bad example to the rising generation, and it is not improved when the dreary old ghost comes in and blows him up. Our advice to the author is a little more action, a little more fine sentiment, and a fair share of variety business in his next piece. In the specialty arts of the play-scene he entirely missed his opportunities."—*Tit-Bits.*

Ping Pong.—*The Critic* for May gives the following by Mr. Burges Johnson; it is his idea of an up-to-date Tennysonian "Bugle Song":

Grim portent falls o'er dining-halls,
Excited hearts full high are beating;
O quick! Snatch off the table-cloth
Before the folks have done their eating.
Ping, Father, Ping! Set the wild echoes ringing!
And Pong, Mother! Answer echoes, Ponging, Panging, Pinging!

O hark, O hear! How sharp and clear!
As Grand-dad pings across the table!
O faint and far the echoes are,—
With Jenkins ponging in the stable.
Ping! 'Tis the cook and eke the housemaid flinging
Care to to the winds and Ponging, Panging, Pinging!

O Love, it palls,—this chasing balls
That hide themselves in dusty places,—
While one, alas, flew in the gas,
And three knocked over valued vases.
Ping! Is it true that angels, no more singing,
With harps for bats, go Ponging, Panging, Pinging?

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Coming Events.

July 1.—Convention of the Geological Society of America, Pittsburg, Pa.

Convention of the National Walther League at Fort Wayne, Ind.

July 1-3.—Convention of the American Institute of Instruction at Boston.

July 1-4.—Convention of the National Music Teachers' Association at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

July 2.—Convention of the National Boot and Shoemakers at Buffalo.

July 4-6.—National Gideon convention at Davenport, Iowa.

July 5.—Convention of the National Turn Teachers' Association at Detroit, Mich.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

June 16.—Renewed activities on the part of the Venezuelan revolutionists is reported. The city of La Guayra is attacked.

June 22.—The Venezuelan troops recapture the town of Aqua Dulce.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 16.—King Edward's condition is much improved.

June 17.—Mr. Conger, the United States minister, becomes the dean of the diplomatic corps at Peking.

June 18.—Admiral Crowinshield censures Captain Dayton, of the *Chicago*, for not looking after the interests of the ship's officers who were arrested in Venice, and treated with "revolting indignities" in jail.

June 19.—King Albert of Saxony dies in the royal castle near Dresden.

It is reported that up to date 18,500 Boers have surrendered.

June 20.—Ambassador White is instructed to officially represent the United States at the funeral of King Albert of Saxony.

June 21.—The English polo team beat the American in the last of the series by a score of 7 to 1.

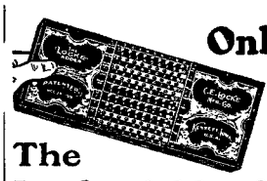
June 22.—Lord Milner is sworn in as governor of the Transvaal at Pretoria.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

June 16.—*Senate:* Senators Cullom, of Illinois, and Kittredge, of South Dakota, speak for the Panama route. The London Dock Charges bill is passed.

House: Appropriation made of $25,000 for a memorial in Washington to Lincoln; $100,000 for a monument to the prison ship martyrs of the Revolution, and $10,000 for a monu-



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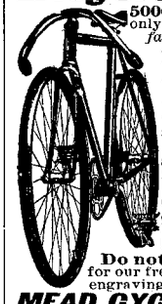

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ment at Fredericksburg, Va., to General Hugh Mercer.

June 17.—*Senate:* Debate on Isthmian Canal bill continued. Senators Perkins of California; Stewart, of Nevada, and Morgan, of Alabama, speak in support of the Nicaragua route, and Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, supports the Panama route.

House: Bill amending the present bankruptcy law is passed.

June 18.—*Senate:* Debate on Isthmian Canal continued. Senators Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Hanna, of Ohio, speak for the Panama route, Senator Pettus, of Alabama, for the Nicaragua route. Nomination of Captain Charles E. Clark, to be rear-admiral, is confirmed.

House: The General Deficiency Appropriation bill is passed.

June 19.—*Senate:* The Spooner substitute for the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill is adopted by a vote of 42 to 34, and then passed by a vote of 67 to 6.

House: Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is begun.

June 20.—*Senate:* Conference report on Military Academy Appropriation bill is agreed to. Nomination of Captain Crozier to be chief of ordnance is confirmed.

House: Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. Isthmian Canal bill is sent to conference. The House sends back the Army Appropriation bill.

June 21.—*House:* Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill continues. Conference reports on the Military Academy and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills are adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 16.—Señor Quesada, the Cuban minister, is received by President Roosevelt.

The President nominates Captain Charles E. Clark, formerly commander of the *Oregon*, to be made rear-admiral.

June 17.—The cruisers *Cincinnati* and *Topeka* are ordered to La Guayra, to protect American interests threatened by the revolutionists in Venezuela.

June 18.—The President signs the Irrigation bill.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, calls for a convention at Indianapolis on July 17 to decide upon a national strike.

June 19.—The Italian Ambassador in Washington expresses to the State Department the annoyance felt by his Government over the publication of Admiral Crowninshield's review of case of the *Chicago* officers.

Secretary Root states the cost of the Philippine war up-to-dute to be $170,326,586.

Secretary Moody expresses regret to the Italian Ambassador that the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the *Chicago's* officers had been made public.

June 22.—President Mitchell gives the mine workers' side of the controversy and makes a strong plea for arbitration.

CHESS.

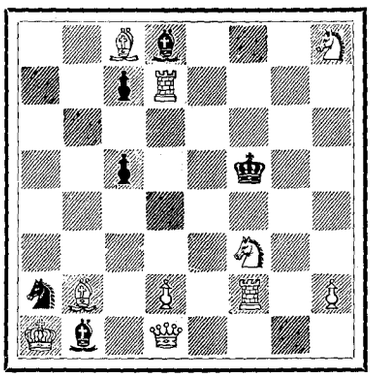
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 681.

By G. HEATHCOTE.

First Prize, *Kingston Society* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

2 B b 3 S; 2 p R 4; 8; 2 p 2 k 2; 8; 5 S 2; s B 1 P 1 R 1 P; K b 1 Q 4.

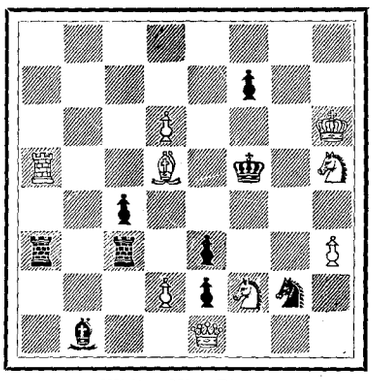
White mates in two moves.

Problem 682.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to Gen. F. S. Ferguson,

By DR. W. R. INGE DALTON.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 5 p 2; 3 P 3 K; R 2 B 1 k 1 S; 2 p 5; r 1 r 1 p 2 P; 3 P p S s 1; 1 b 2 Q 3.

White mates in three moves.

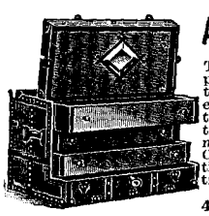
Solution of Problems.

No. 675: Key-move, Q—R 6.

No. 676.

1. R—R 4 / P—R 8 (Q)	2. B—Kt 3 / Q x B	3. Kt—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / P—R 8 (Kt)	2. Q x P / Kt x B	3. Q x Kt, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—Kt 6	3. Kt—R 2, mate
1. ..... / P—R 8 (B)!	2. R—R 5!! / P x R (must)	3. Kt—R 2, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham,



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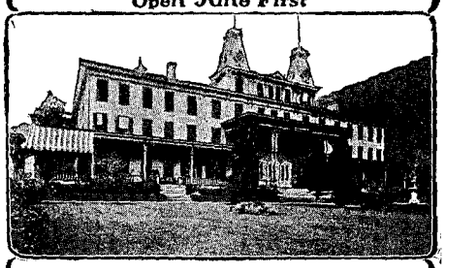

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Mr. Hamilton is to be congratulated in composing a problem that caught more expert solvers than any other problem ever published in THE LITERARY DIGEST. The moves relied upon to solve 676: Q—R 3, Q—R 4, or Q—Q 7 will not do, on account of 1 ..... / P—R 8 (B). Now, any move of White results in a stale-mate, or 2 Kt—K 3 / P—B 8 (Kt) ch.

In addition to those reported, G. D., got 674; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md., 673; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., 669.

Chess by Wireless Telegraphy.

The first game by wireless telegraphy, in mid-ocean, was played on Tuesday, June 10, between the Cunard steamer *Campania* and the American liner *Philadelphia*. The steamers were about seventy miles apart. The game, after 2 hours 45 minutes, was stopped by business calls. Here is the game:

PHILADELPHIA. *White.*	CAMPANIA. *Black.*	PHILADELPHIA. *White.*	CAMPANIA. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 3	12 B—B 6	B x B
2 P—K B 4	P—Q Kt 3	13 P x B	Kt—Q B 4
3 Q Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 3	14 Q—K 3	B x Kt ch
4 B—B 4	P—K 3	15 Q x B	Q x P ch
5 P—Q 4	Q B—Kt 2	16 K—Q 2	Q—Q 4 ch
6 P—Q 5	P—K 4	17 K—Q B sq	P—K B 3
7 K Kt—B 3	K B—Kt 2	18 R—K sq ch	Kt—K 3
8 Q—Q 3	K P x P	19 Q—K 3	K—B 2
9 B x P	Kt—Q 2	20 Q—Kt 3	Q x Q
10 B—Q Kt 5	Q—K 2	21 R P x Q	Kt—K 2
11 B—K Kt 3	P—Q R 3		

Campania seems to have the better of the game, altho the *Philadelphia* players claim a Draw.

IN our next issue we begin publishing the Tourney Problems. Persons intending to compete in the Solving Tourney must send full solution of problems. It often happens that the Key-move is easily found, while the variations, or some of them, are very difficult.

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A Morphy Muzio.

In the following Brilliant, Mr. Morphy gave Moncure D. Conway the odds of Q R.

(Remove White's Q R.)

MORPHY. *White.*	CONWAY. *Black.*	MORPHY. *White.*	CONWAY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	7 Castles	Kt—K 2
2 P—K B 4	P x P	8 Q B x P	B x B
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	9 B x P ch	K x B
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	10 Q x B ch	K—Kt 2
5 P—Q 4	P x Kt	11 Mate in two moves.	
6 Q x P	B—R 3		

A Charming Charousek.

The following game from the Charousek manuscript was played in Nuremberg, in 1896. It is specially interesting from the fact that both contestants played *sans voir*.

King's Gambit Declined.

WINAWER. *White.*	CHAROUSEK. *Black.*	WINAWAR. *White.*	CHAROUSEK. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Q x B	Kt x Kt
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	14 B x B	Q Kt x P
3 Kt—K B 3	Q P x P	15 Q x Q	K R x Q
4 Kt x P	Kt—K B 3	16 Castles	Kt—Kt 6
5 P—Q 4	P x P e.p.	17 R—B 3	R—Q 4
6 B x P	B—Q B 4	18 R x Kt (Kt 3)	R x Kt
7 Q—K 2	Castles	19 R—Kt 4	Kt—K 7 ch
8 Kt-Q B 3	Kt—B 3	20 K—B 2	R x B
9 P—K R 3	Kt—Q 5	21 K x Kt	R x P ch
10 Q—Q sq	B—B 4	22 K—Q 3	R x Q Kt P
11 Kt—K 2	Kt—R 4	Resigns.	
12 B—K 3	B x B		

The New York-Pennsylvania Correspondence Match.

The latest score shows 294 games finished. New York 138, Pennsylvania 156.

Chess-Nuts.

The Reading Observer, England, announces a Coronation Problem competition. Problems to be emblematical of the Coronation.

MRS. W. J. BAIRD has published a book, "Seven Hundred Chess-Problems."

A CHESS-CLUB has been organized in Constantinople, called "Echiquier Orientale."

THE only paper in Mexico publishing Chess-matters is the *Seminario Illustrado*. The Chess-editor is the well-known problematist, Manuel de La Torre.

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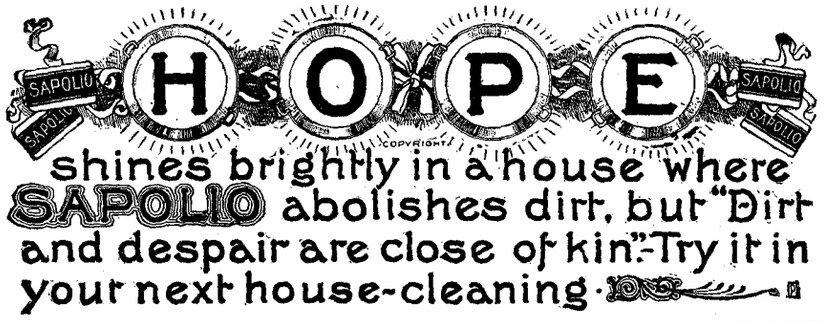

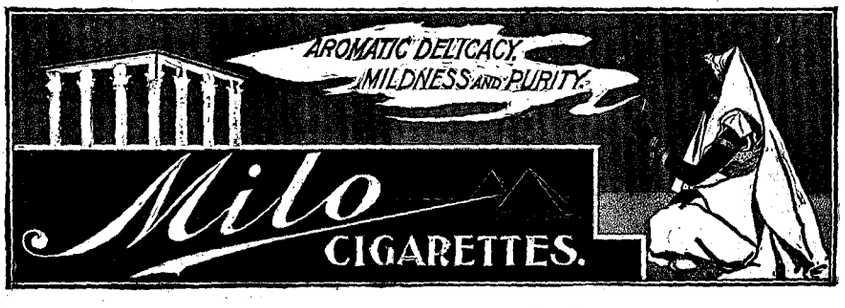

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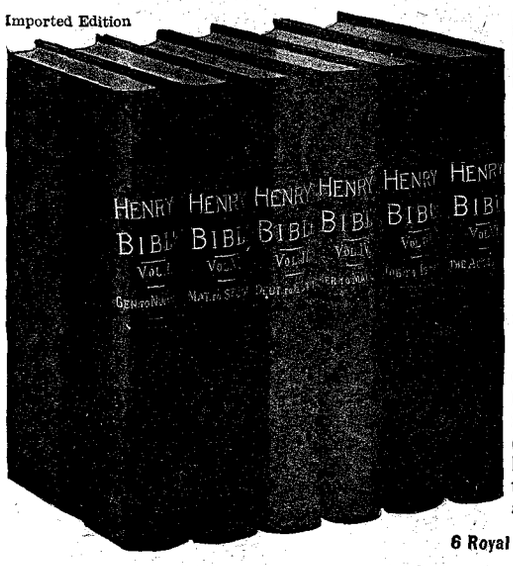

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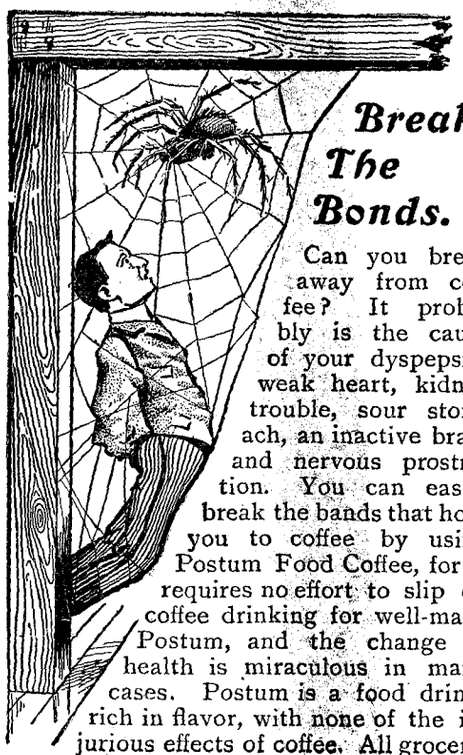

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